# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5147 號七十四百一千五第 日一初月四年戌甲治同 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 16TH MAY, 1874. 六拜禮 號六十月五英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

## Arrivals.

May 14, DIAMOND CITY, Siam. bark, 261, L. G. Schumacher, Bangkok 18th April, General.—CHINESE.

May 15, DOUGLAS, Brit. str., 864, E. Burnie, Foochow 10th May, Amoy 13th, and Swatow 14th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

May 15, AGUSTINA, Peruvian ship, 947, Barvier, from Macao.—VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

## Departures.

May 15, AMOY, str., for Shanghai.
May 15, LEONOR, str., for Swatow, &c.

## Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 15TH.
*Fiery Cross*, for Whampoa.
*Amoy*, str., for Shanghai.
*Afonne*, for Saigon.

## Passengers.

Per *Diamond City*, from Bangkok:—
4 Chinese.
Per *Douglas*, str., from East Coast:—
Messrs. Pinel and Lee-lum-kin, and 74 Chinese deck.

Per *Amoy*, str., for Shanghai:—
1 Cabin and 40 Chinese.
Per *Afonne*, for Saigon:—
5 Chinese.

## Reports.

The Siamese bark *Diamond City* reports left Bangkok on April 18th, and had light Southerly winds and calms throughout.

The British steamship *Douglas* reports left Foochow on 10th May, Amoy on the 13th, and Swatow on the 14th; had light Southerly and S.W. winds, with dense fogs, the first and middle part; variable winds, much rain, and thunder and lightning the latter part. H.M.S. *Kestrel* and str. *Yesso* in Foochow. U.S. gun-boat *Monocacy* in Amoy. The strs. *Chinkiang* and *Consolation* in Swatow. Passed the str. *Hailoong*, bound North, off Chapel Island at 6 p.m., and the str. *Kwangtung*, bound North, on the morning of the 13th.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.
ARRIVALS.
(From Hedge & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report.)
*Pagoda Anchorage, 8th May.*

May 1st, str. Dragon from Shanghai; 2nd, str. Kwangtung from Hongkong, H.M.S. Cadmus from Amoy, H.M.S. Frolic from Amoy, H.M.S. Kestral from Matsu; 6th, str. Douglas from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.
May 4th, str. Kwangtung for Hongkong; 5th, str. Dragon for Shanghai, H.M.S. Cadmus for Shanghai, H.M.S. Frolic for Shanghai.

### Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(Corrected to Date.)

| Vessel's Name. | From. | Dates. |
|---|---|---|
| Kate Carnie | London | Dec. 3 |
| Lydia | Newcastle | Dec. 26 |
| Batavia | Cuxhaven | Dec. 30 |
| Deogaum | Cardiff | Jan. 15 |
| Catherina | Buenos Ayres | Jan. 15 |
| Avonmore | Cardiff | Jan. 24 |
| Swiftsure | Cardiff | Jan. 30 |
| Deerhound | London | Feb. 4 |
| Leonore (s) | Portland | Feb. 5 |
| Alejandro | New York | Feb. 10 |
| Pilgrim | Boston | Feb. 18 |
| Golden Spurs | Cardiff | Feb. 18 |
| Elizabeth Dougal | Cardiff | Feb. 18 |
| Waltikka | Liverpool | Feb. 19 |
| Frances | Shields | Feb. 19 |
| G. T. Pearson | Cardiff | Feb. 22 |
| Courrier | Swansea | Feb. 25 |
| Aracan | London | March 3 |
| Warrior (s) | Liverpool | March 4 |
| New Republic | New York | March 6 |
| Charmer | Liverpool | March 9 |
| Everhard | Newcastle | March 10 |
| J. Christian | Hamburg | March 11 |
| Morning Light | London | March 16 |
| F. M. Thayer | Cardiff | March 19 |
| Lathley Rich | Cardiff | March 21 |
| Atlantic | Penarth | March 21 |
| Nestor (s) | Liverpool | March 23 |
| Star of China | Swansea | March 22 |
| Dan | Hamburg | March 22 |
| J. Christian | Cuxhaven | March 24 |
| Japan (s) | London | March 31 |

## Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 2 P.M.,
Household Furniture, &c.

SHARP & Co.,
At 2.30 P.M.,
Bank, Insurance, and other Shares.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $15,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
*Established* 1809.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents ..... ¾ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents ..... ¾ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents ..... 1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.
Not exceeding ten days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month ..... ⅓ " "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months ..... ½ " "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months ..... ¾ " "
Above 6 months ..... the full annual rate.
GILMAN & Co., Agents.
tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

*Court of Directors:*—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.
Ad. André, Esq. | Wm. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq.

*Chief Manager.*
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
*Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
*London Bankers*—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
*Credits*—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
*Drafts*—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

| | *Francs.* | *£ Sterling.* |
|---|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | 80,000,000 | 3,200,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | 20,000,000 | 800,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.
*Interest Allowed*
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ %, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 %, subject to one month's notice.
*On Fixed Deposits*
For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 % "
" 12 " 5 % "
A. PHILIPPE, *Acting Manager.*
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)
412, CAL'A ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
*London Office*.....3, Angel Court.
*New York Agents*, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, Broad Street.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK ..... $6,000,000

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.
R. G. SNEATH, IGN. STEINHART, } *Managers.*
1y 1887]

TO LET.
*With Possession on the 1st of March.*
THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO LET.
THE STONE HOUSE No. 3, Pottinger Street, known as the CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, possessing spacious accommodation for family residence and business purposes; with Fire-proof Treasury, Garden Plot, and Out-offices attached. Apply to
H. N. COOPER,
*No. 10, Stanley Street;*
*or* MESSRS. ROZARIO & Co.
tf 546 Hongkong, 10th April, 1874.

TO LET.
ONE GRANITE GODOWN at Wanchai. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 545 Hongkong, 10th April, 1874.

TO LET,
*With Possession on 1st May.*
THE OFFICE now occupied by the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY Co.
Apply to the
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
tf 526 Hongkong, 8th April, 1874.

TO LET,
*With immediate possession.*
NO. 108, Queen's Road, OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached, lately occupied by Messrs. SANDERS & Co.

DWELLING HOUSES.
Alexandra Terrace.
No. 13, Gage Street.
" 8, Gough Street.
" 1, Wyndham Street, (2 Floors.)
" 19B, Hollywood Road. Water and Gas laid on.

DWELLING HOUSES.
*With possession from 1st May.*
No. 20, Stanley Street, at present in the occupation of DR. R. YOUNG.
No. 46, Peel Street, at present in the occupation of J. R. ANTON, Esq. Water and Gas laid on.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 563 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

TO LET.
FOREST LODGE, in Caine Road. Gas and Water laid on. Rent, $100 per month. Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 656 Hongkong, 30th April, 1874.

TO LET,
*With Immediate Possession.*
THE HOUSE No. 1, Caine Road, lately in the occupation of D. H. BAILEY, Esq. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to
T. ALGAR,
*9, Hollywood Road.*
tf 348 Hongkong, 5th March, 1874.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
THE GODOWNS known as "FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS," situated on Queen's Road East. Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 561 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
MR. H. KUHLMANN was admitted a partner in our firm on the 1st January, 1874.
KRUSE & Co.
2m 613 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1874.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
THOS. FAIRHURST.
tf 664 Foochow, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.
MR. HENRY WILLIAM DAVIS is this day admitted a partner in our Firm in Hongkong and China.
PURDON & Co.
tf 665 China, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. LEOPOLD KAHN, in our firm, ceased on 30th April last, and Mr. CHARLES KAHN is this day admitted a partner.
REISS & Co.
Hongkong, China, and Japan,
tf 668] 1st May, 1874.

WE Have this day Established a Branch of our Firm in Hongkong.
Mr. HENRY ANDREW MYDNE is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
666 Shanghai, 1st May, 1874.

WITH reference to the above, our temporary offices are with Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co.
Hong name TIEN CHANG,
天祥
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
667 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD WINSLOW STEVENS, in our firm, in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 31st December last.
RUSSELL & Co.
3m 519 Hongkong, 4th April, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES REISS, in our firm, ceased on the 30th April, 1874.
REISS & Co.
Hongkong, China, and Japan,
tf 715] May 7th, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. OTTO FRIEDRICH, in our firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1874.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 504 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JOHN PATERSON and Mr. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM JOHNSTON, in our firm, ceased on 30th ultimo.
Mr. ROBERT HUNTER BRUCE has been admitted a partner from this date.
TAIT & Co.
1m 707 Amoy, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.
MR. JAMES BRADLEE SMITH is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, in Hongkong and China, from this date.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 492 Hongkong, 1st April, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER McGLASHAN HEATON, in our Firm, ceases this day.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

NOTICE.
I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
A. MAGG. HEATON.
tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late WONG KOONG-TEEN, in our firm, ceased on the 16th February, 1874.
WEE KO-PEE and OW YANG MAH-YEE were admitted Partners in our firm on the 17th February, 1874.
FOOK MOW LOONG HONG,
*48, Bonham Strand West.*
3m 362 Hongkong, 9th March, 1874.

LICK HOUSE,
CORNER MONTGOMERY AND SUTTER STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THE "LICK" offers unsurpassed accommodation for Tourists, being centrally located, and having horse cars for all parts of the city passing its door. Its rooms and suites are unequalled for comfort, while its Dining Hall is acknowledged to be the most elegant room of its kind in America, or the Continent. Its cuisine is second to no institution of its kind; every luxury of the season, prepared by the ablest of cooks, being daily placed on its tables. In fact, the "LICK" offers to the Tourist a home, where every attention is guaranteed for the comfort of its guests that the most careful judgment of experienced men, in their several callings, can afford. [3m 702

NOTICE.
STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL can obtain it from the Undersigned.
W. G. HALE & Co.
*Saigon.*
tf 1581 16th September, 1873.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
SPECIAL ATTENTION of Shippers is called to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a brokerage of (33⅓) THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. is allowed by this Company on ALL INSURANCES.
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 270 Hongkong, 19th February, 1874.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.—TWO MILLION STERLING.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE.
AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.
On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.
WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
NOTICE.
ON and after SATURDAY, the 1st November, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %), will be allowed on *all Insurances* granted by this Association.
RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1800 Hongkong, 30th October, 1873.

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from E. J. R. WILCOCKS, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Government Central School,
*THIS DAY,*
the 16th day of May, 1874, at 2 o'clock P.M.—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.:—
Comprising Rep Covered COUCHES, English-made Mahogany Hair-bottomed CHAIRS, English-made Mahogany Round TABLES, ENGRAVINGS, MIRRORS, LAMPS, Book SHELVES, Dining TABLE, Dinner SETS, Painted Dessert SETS, Breakfast SETS, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOT, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, Iron BEDSTEADS and Hair MATTRESSES, CHEST of DRAWERS, Double-wing WARDROBES, Child's COT, Toilet TABLE and GLASS, &c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
732 Hongkong, 11th May, 1874.

THE OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE, *BANK BUILDINGS,* HONGKONG.
THE TWENTY-FIRST SALE of BANK, MARINE, and FIRE INSURANCE, DOCK, STEAM NAVIGATION, GAS, HOTEL, SUGAR, and other SHARES, will be held THIS DAY, 16th May, at 2.30 P.M. precisely.
SHARP & Co.
733 Hongkong, 11th May, 1874.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
AT the Sales Room of the Undersigned, on
*WEDNESDAY,*
the 20th instant, at 10.30 A.M. punctually (if not previously privately disposed of,)—
The well and favorably known
PILOT-CUTTER "*MAGGIE*,"
Of the following dimensions:
Length .....65 feet over all.
Breadth .....21 feet.
Draught .....7 feet 6 inches.
The "*MAGGIE*" *is sold solely on account of the owner*, C. E. KOFOD, Esq., *leaving for Europe.*
She has just been docked and thoroughly repaired, her Coppering is good for two years, and Surveyor's Certificate can be had if required. She is staunch and well furnished with two complete suits of Sails in good order, Anchors, Chains, &c., and every equipment for proceeding to sea.
For any further particulars or cards to view, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., *Auctioneers.*
10d 726 Shanghai, 1st May, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY.
MR. CHARLES H. MORGAN has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of privately,) on
*THURSDAY,*
the 28th May, 1874, at Noon,
At the Offices of the Undersigned, No. 39, Queen's Road Central,—
All that VALUABLE ESTATE and HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, known as "FLETCHER'S and OLYPHANT'S BUILDINGS," situated on Queen's Road East, between the Commissariat Offices and the Military Hospital, on Marine Lots Nos. 20 and 21, and now occupied in part by Mr. A. E. MEYER.
The Buildings consist of Three Large Dwellings and Offices facing the Queen's Road, on the ground floor, and Commodious Stables and Out-houses attached. Four Godowns in the same compounds, subdivided, and capable of containing 800 or 900 tons coal in each; and Two Godowns, known as "The Boat House," capable of containing 2,000 tons coal.
The area of the Estate is 68,874 square feet, and a large portion of Additional Land on the sea-side, can be easily reclaimed for building purposes.
Annual Crown Rental of the whole Property, $2,328.27.
The Estate can be sold in one or two lots, to suit purchasers.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid at time of Sale, and the balance on completion of Transfer, the expenses of which are to be paid by the Purchaser.
The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
For Further Particulars, Measurement, &c., apply to
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
708 Hongkong, 7th May, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.
In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.
In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.
Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the same rate all the year round.
HING KEE.
1y 742 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
AFTER this date, the Brokerage allowed by this Company on the Premia on RISKS to ports west of Singapore, will be Ten per cent. (10 %) only; on ALL OTHER INSURANCES a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One-third per cent. (33⅓ %) on the Premia will be allowed, as heretofore.
OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 42 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ¼ the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ⅓ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.*
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICE.
THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ⅓ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months ¾ do. do.
EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents the Queen Insurance Company.*
tf 342 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

## Intimations.

*In the matter of* THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED, *and the* COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1865.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors whose Claims were referred back to them for correction, that they must be sent in to the Undersigned on or before MONDAY, *the 1st day of June,* 1874.
Creditors who have not proved, or who shall not then prove, will be excluded from the benefit of any Dividend that may be declared, and all subsequent Claims will be disallowed.
W. H. ALEXANDER,
T. G. LINSTEAD,
*Official Liquidators.*
14d 716 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

NOTICE.
P. & O. S. N. Co.
(STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON *via* SUEZ CANAL.)
COMMENCING with the *NIZAM*, leaving Shanghai with the Homeward Mails on the 31st May, and Hongkong 6th June, the Mail Steamers of this Company will proceed direct to Southampton and London *via* the Suez Canal until further notice.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
624 Hongkong, 24th April, 1874.

NOTICE.
IF Mr. JOHN JOSEPH CLAYTON MITCHELL, formerly mate of the ship *Staffa*, will apply to the Undersigned he will hear of something to his advantage.
ROBERT DUNCAN,
*No. 2, Club Chambers, Hongkong.*
1m 576 Hongkong, 16th April, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.
A DIVIDEND of 23½ % on two-thirds (2/3rds) of the profits of the Company for the twelve months ended 31st October last, has this day been declared to ALL CONTRIBUTORS of business during the year.
Warrants can be had at the Office of the Company on application.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 523 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

MR. J. C. H. IBURG,
FORMERLY Organist of St. Andrew's Cathedral, and Director of Music in the German Club "Teutonia," at Singapore.
LESSONS given in SINGING, PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, VIOLIN, and on any other Instruments.
Piano-forte Tuning done on moderate terms.
For Engagements, &c., please address, care of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.; or Messrs. KRUSE & Co.
189 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1874.

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO,
PREPARED BY
OHLENDORFF & Co.,
LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND EMMERICH-ON-RHINE.
GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN
Nitrogen equal to 10 per cent. of Non-Volatile Ammonia.
20 " Soluble } Guano Phosphate.
4 " Insoluble }

THIS Manure is prepared from *genuine Peruvian Government Guano.* The result of its special treatment is that the Ammonia is fixed, the Phosphates in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a fine dry powder.
It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the farmer with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest and, considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. Its fertilising properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.

APPLICATION OF DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO TO COLONIAL PRODUCE.
SUGAR CANE.—Dissolved Peruvian Guano produces strong and succulent canes, rich in crystallizable sugar, without detriment to the productive power of the land. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre is a good dressing for Sugar Cane.
INDIAN CORN.—Three to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre exercises a powerful effect upon Indian Corn, and largely increases this crop.
RICE.—We should strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice, for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.
TEA.—Judging from the limited experience at our command with regard to the manuring of Tea plantations, we confidently recommend it to planters, whose reports we shall be glad to receive.
COTTON.—The yield of Cotton has of late years been greatly increased by the use of artificial manures, containing a fair proportion of ammonia and much soluble phosphate of lime, potash, and other alkaline salts. Dissolved Peruvian Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 4 to 5 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will prove most advantageous; but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.

OHLENDORFF & Co.,
OFFICES—15, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
WORKS—AT PLAISTOW (NEAR VICTORIA DOCK,) LONDON, E.C.
N.B.—*In applying Dissolved Guano, and, indeed, all concentrated Manures, it is desirable to mix them with about twice their bulk of dry earth, sifted vegetable ashes, or similar substances, so as to secure an even distribution of the manure, and to prevent its coming into direct contact with the seed.*
IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE KEPT DRY TO AVOID LOSS.
For further particulars, apply to
MEYER, ALABOR & Co.,
*Hongkong.*
tf 511 Hongkong, April 2nd, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates,* subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.
EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE,
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1848.
THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

## Intimations.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
PROBATE JURISDICTION.
*In the goods of* MAURICE ALVAREZ CORREA,
" TANG-TEN-WAN,
" ACHEW,
" PUN-SHIN-HO, *Deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 9 of 1870, Section 3, an Order has been made by the Honorable Sir JOHN SMALE, Knight, Chief Justice of the said Court, limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estates to THURSDAY, the 31st day of December, 1874, on or before which date all Claims must be proved, otherwise they will not be included in the Scheme of Division.
All Persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
W. H. ALEXANDER,
*Official Administrator.*
7d 729 Hongkong, 11th May, 1874.

NOTICE.
HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned beg to intimate to the Community of Hongkong, Steamship Owners, and the Public generally, that they have now completed their extensive works at East Point, for the Manufacture of ICE, and in the course of a few days will open a DEPOT in the Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Queen's Road, where they will be prepared to supply ICE of *a pure quality, clear and solid,* at the undernoted prices, and trust to have a share of their Patronage and Support.
1 Ton .....50 Dollars.
½ " .....30 "
Small quantities, 3 cents per lb., with a discount to large consumers.
Order Books can be had at the Depôt, or at the Works.
KYLE & BAIN, *Proprietors.*
1m 717 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

FOR SALE,
CAVITE CHEROOTS. Apply to
A. L. AGABEG, Jr.
tf 689 Hongkong, 5th May, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE Registered Office of the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED, has been REMOVED this day to our premises on the Praya.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., *General Managers.*
1m 675 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned begs to intimate to the Community of Hongkong and the Public generally that he has taken over Mr. HAWKINS' HORSE REPOSITORY, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit their Patronage and Support. All Horses, &c., intrusted to his care, on Livery, or otherwise, will be carefully attended to. All Horses carefully shod, and all business carried on as heretofore.
JAMES WILLIAMS,
*Farrier, late Royal Artillery.*
tf 671 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
(Successor to Dr. V. D. COLLINS,)
*DENTIST,*
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
tf 247 Hongkong, 13th February, 1874.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in [illegible]
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
*The Daily Press Office.*

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE OF THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premiums charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made, on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
*Agents,*
*Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).
NOTICE.
POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.
POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15%, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy-holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

## Intimations.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TAIWANFOO, AND TAKAO.
THE British Steamer
"WASHI,"
Withers, Master, will be despatched TO-DAY, the 16th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BIRLEY & Co.
2d 759 Hongkong, 15th May, 1874.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain Burnie, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
4d 761 Hongkong, 16th May, 1874.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"YESSO,"
Captain Ashton, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 762 Hongkong, 16th May, 1874.

FOR SALE.
A FEW NEWFOUNDLAND DOGS.
Apply to "A.B.," care of this paper.
14d 763 Hongkong, 16th May, 1874.

FOR SALE.
A FINE CALIFORNIA MILCH COW. For particulars, apply to the Undersigned.
H. SEYMOUR GEARY,
Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.
7d 757 Hongkong, 15th May, 1874.

NOTICE.
LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS FIXED. ESTIMATES GIVEN.
A. MILLAR & Co.,
*Queen's Road.*
tf 739 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

FOR SALE.
A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
Old PORT.
Best English Pale SHERRY.
Superior Irish WHISKY, nine years old.
Finest London Cordial OLD TOM GIN.
HESSE & Co.
tf 701 Hongkong, 6th May, 1874.

LOST.
ON Saturday Evening, between the Lower Gate of the Public Gardens and Seymour Terrace, a Round CORAL BROOCH SET in Gold, with three Pendants. Whoever will take it to the Office of this paper shall receive $5 Reward.
734 Hongkong, 11th May, 1874.

WANTED, by a Respectable Young Man, a SITUATION in a Store, Warehouse, or Hotel. Speaks English, French, Spanish, and Italian, and has good references from the Colonies. Address, "D.E.L." at the Office of this paper.
13d 690 Hongkong, 5th May, 1874.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,
BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.
[illegible]

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.
THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.
The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.
A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.
The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.
Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.
A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.
Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, repaired, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.
The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.
JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

## Notices to Consignees.

S. S. *NANKIN*, FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will at once be landed and stored at their risk and expense.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
7d 758 Hongkong, 15th May, 1874.

NOTICE.
TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S S. S. *ACHILLES*, FROM LIVERPOOL.
SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 16th instant, for shipment per *NESTOR*.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
4d 744 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

GERMAN STEAMER *SYLVIA*, FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.
CONSIGNEES of Goods by the above Steamer are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged, landed, and stored at their risk, into the Godowns of Messrs. J. S. HOOK, SON & Co., whence delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary is given before 10 A.M. TO-MORROW.
Goods remaining in store after the 8th of May will be subject to rent.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
659 Hongkong, 30th April, 1874.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
CONSIGNEES of the following cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No fire insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
*Ex "Amazone."*
EBJ, No. 3 ... 1 case Merchandise.
GPM ... 30 cases Wine.
WJH in diamond ... 1 cask Whisky.
EC, 2 ... 2 casks Oil.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1874.

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
OF A
PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON,
THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,
A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;
also of
THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(*Designed expressly for this Work*)
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA
ALSO, THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

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*Formosa* ........ „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
*Foochow* ........ „ HEDGE & Co.
*Ningpo* ........ „ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
*Shanghai* ........ „ HALL & HOLTZ.
„ ........ „ KELLY & Co.
*Hankow and River Ports* „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
*Chefoo and Newchwang* „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai
*Tientsin and Peking* „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
*Nagasaki* ......THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
*Hiogo, Osaka*...THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
*Yokohama*......Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
„ ......Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
*Manila* ......Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
*Singapore*......*Straits Times* Office.
*London* ......Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ ......GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ ......Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
*San Francisco*, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
*New York*. ......Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. 37, Park Row

# The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 16TH, 1874.

MIXED up with a great deal of absurdity, the speech of Senator HAGER on the subject of Chinese some points which, if not put with great precision, are suggestive of some very important considerations bearing upon the subject. The ridiculous mistake into which the speaker fell with reference to the Courts in Hongkong scarcely needs comment—seeing that there has been no stronger opponent of Coolie Emigration than Sir JOHN SMALE, whose judgment in the KWOK-A-SHING case is on record in the United States Diplomatic Correspondence, and might have been perused with advantage by Senator HAGER before he made his speech. It would seem that he was under the impression that the Hongkong Courts had something to do with Chinese emigration and, not taking the trouble to refer, has fallen into the error of imagining they supported it instead of opposing it to the utmost of their power. This, of course, is a very serious error, and detracts somewhat from the value of the other remarks which he makes; but there is one fact alluded to by Senator HAGER with regard to which he ought to be properly informed, and which is of considerable interest and importance in connection with the whole question of Chinese emigration from these parts. He states that the whole of the coolies which come to California are in some way in the hands of the Six Companies in San Francisco, and he adds that they are no more free men than were the negroes of the South in former days. The form in which the fact is put is probably some exaggeration upon the exact state of the case; but it is worthy of note that a similar statement to this has been made on this side with reference to coolies embarking for California. Some even have gone so far, in order to support the Macao coolie traffic upon the principle of two blacks making a white, as to declare that the coolies who leave this Colony are not more free than those which leave Macao. This, if it were true, would bear out Senator HAGER's statement—but we believe, though the statement has some grain of truth in it, it goes much farther than the actual fact. That, however, a large number of the emigrants who leave this for San Francisco are induced by that peculiar power which the Chinese are able to exert over their countrymen to put themselves under contract and practically under the direction of some of the leading natives here and afterwards at San Francisco, there seems to be little doubt. In one sense of the word such men cannot be looked upon as altogether free emigrants—but they are practically as free as any Chinese labourers are. It is the recognised system in China to form combinations of labourers, and the men joining them become subjected to their rules. Such combinations or societies need not necessarily be oppressive, though unfortunately there is no doubt that in many cases they exert a species of coercion, which presses unjustly upon individuals. But the plain fact is that labourers could not be obtained in China in any other way, and the men prefer to give up a certain amount of their independence in return for a certain amount of protection, just as is done by the members of trade unions at home.

It seems from Senator HAGER's statement that the Chinese immigrants, when they arrive in San Francisco, fall under the direction of the Six Companies. These Six Companies are combinations headed by the leading Chinese in San Francisco, to whom it has been found convenient, in a considerable degree, to leave the details of managing the Chinese population. They, in fact, seem to be something like the Tung-wah Hospital here on a larger scale, and are a somewhat interesting illustration of the peculiar manner in which the Chinese contrive in almost every place when they settle down in large numbers to get a great portion of the management of their affairs into their own hands. There are a great many reasons against such an arrangement, but so long as the Chinese persistently adhere to it and distrust the foreign Government under whose protection they place themselves, such an arrangement seems almost inevitable. The worst feature of it is that it allows a comparatively few to exert a great deal of authority over the many who are poor and dependent. It is in this way that the Six Companies in San Francisco are able to keep a hold over the native immigrants into that place; and so long as this peculiar kind of authority is exerted over a man, he cannot be said to be altogether free. But such influence is exerted by Chinese everywhere, and it would be more than any foreign Government could do to put it down altogether so long as there is not more mutual confidence and understanding between foreigners and Chinese than exist at present. The plain fact, we imagine, is that immigrants arriving in San Francisco, in any way, would have to put themselves under the protection of the Six Companies or somelike association, and would to that extent not be altogether free. But experience proves that upon the whole coolies proceeding to the United States are not treated as slaves in the same way as those who are sent to Peru, and though they have a certain yoke to bear, it is not very heavy, and they are for the most part able, within a reasonable time, to pay off the amounts advanced for their passages, and to return to China with a fair remuneration for their temporary exile. It is obviously an error to class this kind of emigration with that from Macao, which has been so widely condemned; and it is clear that, in speaking on the subject, Senator HAGER was not aware of the true bearing of the general facts which he had picked up from various sources in an evidently hasty manner. The real objection to immigration in the United States is well-known not to be its effect upon the Chinaman, but upon the white labourers with whom he competes, and the kind of objection which is now made to the system appears to be little more than a special plea for taking measures designed to restrain that competition, and is not made, so far as can be seen, out of any special regard for the Chinese, who, so far as their treatment by their own countrymen goes, are not discontented with the present state of affairs.

A telegram from London, reports a large influx of gold from America.

The steamship *August Leffler* was towed to the Kowloon Docks yesterday, to undergo repairs.

The steamship *Asia* from Calcutta, via the Straits, with about 400 chests of Opium, is expected here hourly.

About 800 bales of China, 200 of Canton, and the 12th instant.

Imports of Opium at Foochow, to the 7th instant, have been:—Malwa 2,347½ chests, Patna 1,173, Benares 150, and Persian 59.

We are informed that the steamship *Sirius* left Calcutta for this port, on the 12th instant, with about 589 chests of the 5th Sale's Opium.

The Principal Agent of the M. M. Company is informed by wire that the *Ava*, with the outward French mail, left Saigon on the 14th inst., at noon.

The steamship *Columbian* yesterday morning hoisted her charterer's (Kwong-hing shop) flag, and was towed by the steam-tug *Saada*, from her own moorings, to Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.'s buoy.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 13th May, 1874.

A medal has been instituted for the Acheen Expedition.

At Calcutta, on the 13th instant, Government was relieving two millions of famine sufferers. 300,000 tons of grain have been sent; piecework is enforced from the ablebodied.

Earl Carnarvon has decided that it is impossible to abandon the Gold Coast, and intends consolidating it with Lagos, under one administration.

The Assembly has met. The proceedings were formal.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1874.

## SUPREME COURT.

*15th May.*

IN CHANCERY.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE, AND MR. JUSTICE SNOWDON.

TSOO-WING-YONG *v.* WOO-SOO AND OTHERS.—This case came on to-day for hearing. Mr. Hayllar appeared for plaintiff; The Attorney-General (Mr. Bramston) and Mr. Kingsmill for the defendant Woo-soo; and Mr. Handley for the defendant Li See.

Mr. Hayllar, in opening the case, said the plaintiff had been a trader in the well-known firm of the Wing-kee shop in this Colony, and the defendant Woo-soo was also a partner in that firm. At that time also Woo-soo and Achung (deceased) were joint proprietors of the dock at Whampoa, called the Luk-sun dock. It had been leased by S. P. Hall & Co., but in 1864, the Whampoa Dock Company was formed under a new Ordinance which was then passed, and the lease of S. P. Hall & Co. was assigned over to them. The dock was originally 200 feet in length, but an arrangement had been made between Achung and Hall & Co. that they should lengthen the dock to 250 feet, and at the time the lease was taken over the works were in operation. It would also appear that he payment on account of the lengthening had been made by Hall & Co. to Woo-soo and Achung. But when the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company took over the lease they discovered that the dock was not long enough for them, and they were anxious to have it lengthened to 350 feet, and the person who at that time had had negociations with the plaintiff and defendants with reference to this was Mr. Sutherland. This brought them to the point where the disputes arose. The negociations for the lengthening having been made, they looked about for a contractor to do the work. Li See was a contractor, and accordingly negociations were entered into with him through a man named 'Ng-lum-cheong (deceased.) 'Ng-lum-cheong knew Li See, and the matter resulted in the latter being introduced to the defendants. They then explained to him how matters stood, and also that they wanted an estimate from him of the amount of money necessary to carry out the work. They gave him the specifications and plans which had been prepared on behalf of the Dock Company by their architects. Li See took home these plans, and he made an estimate that the outside price which the dock could be altered for was $20,000, but that the contract could be carried out for a sum of $26,000. This estimate, as it turned out unfortunately, was under the mark both as to time and money, and had been a most disastrous thing for the plaintiff. It was taken by Li See and Woo Soo to Mr. Sutherland, who expressed his willingness to enter into a contract, and to pay $3,000 in advance, provided they obtained a capitalist as security. 'Ng-lum-cheong then suggested that they should request plaintiff to become security, as he was known at that time to be a substantial man. In consideration of the sum of $2,000 he agreed to become security for the whole carrying out of the work. This being made known to Mr. Sutherland, a material guarantee was demanded from plaintiff, and in consequence of this he took the title deeds of certain property to deposit for this purpose. He was told to leave his title deeds, and call again in a week's time, after they had been investigated. Plaintiff was then told that his title deeds were of such a kind as could not be accepted. He was not very well pleased at this, and went away saying he should have nothing more to do with it. Li See, Achung, and Woo Soo then proposed terms to plaintiff, which were subsequently executed in a written deed, which the learned counsel put in. The terms were that plaintiff should advance the whole money, estimated at $26,000, from time to time as required; that the whole four should enter into the work as joint contractors and partners; that the money should, upon the conclusion of the work, be repaid to plaintiff by the partnership, together with twelve per cent. interest; the profits, if any, to be shared. That was especially agreed upon by the parties, and upon that agreement they went, and proposed these terms to the Dock Company, and were accepted. Subsequently the deed was drawn up, accepted by the Dock Company carrying out these terms, and was signed by all the four parties. The learned counsel read the document, submitting that it formed as between the parties to it a direct contract of indemnity and contribution. He urged first that the facts showed a clear partnership; and secondly that the document created a mutual indemnity and joint interest in reference to these transactions. The work was begun under the superintendence of Li See, and from time to time sums of money were paid to him, on account of the name under which the partnership traded. It amounted to $50,000, and went to benefit the property of defendants.

The object of the present suit was, therefore, to recover from defendants their share of the money as expended; or to re-arrange and settle the partnership.

Li See was then called by plaintiff, and spoke to carrying out the contract, and seeing the document signed.

The Court was then adjourned till Tuesday, at eleven.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

*15th May.*

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.

AFTER A LARK.

Wong-a-kwai, an apprentice carpenter, was charged by a Chinese married woman, named Sum-a-sit, with stealing a pair of trowsers, valued 50 cents, hung out to dry on the roof of her house in Kau-kong-lane.

Complainant got into the witness box, and placed her back the whole time towards the Magistrate, looking only side ways at the interpreter, whom it was evident she considered supreme in the court, and the European on the Bench only a private person taking notes. The interpreter never called the complainant's attention to the fact that the gentleman behind her back was the judge in the case. She, however, called a witness, named Choy-a-yin, a hawker, who saw the defendant take down the trowsers and drop himself from a wall.

The defendant, denied the charge, and said it was trumped up as he only clambered the wall after a lark which had alighted there.

Acting Inspector Dodd said that the defendant admitted in the charge-room picking the trowsers up, and said he did so because the wind blew them down.

The defendant who was recognised as having been in gaol before, was sent to seven days gaol, and to receive two floggings of ten strokes each time.

A SAD AFFAIR.

Inspector James Grimes, charged Mrs. Helena Scott, a married woman residing at No. 6, Shelley-street, with being drunk and disorderly at the Italian convent, Caine-road, on the 14th instant.

defendant had been up before.

Inspector Grimes said she had for throwing stones. The defendant's husband was an engineer. At noon on the 14th instant, himself, Inspector Grey, and Inspector King were going up old Bailey-street, and met a coolie with the note produced, addressed to the Inspector on duty. They went to the Italian convent, and on entering the hall where a nun sits in waiting he saw the defendant, and saw that she was suffering from the effects of drink. He asked what was the matter, and he was told that the defendant had two daughters in the convent, and that she wanted to taken them out of the place. She had take one of them out, and in consequence of ill-treatment from the defendant, the little girl ran back to the convent again. The two daughters were sent for into the Hall waiting room, and they bluntly refused to leave the convent with the mother, saying they were afraid of getting bad treatment from her. During this time the defendant was very disorderly, and could not be kept quiet, and she made a rush at the two girls as if she would beat them, but they disappeared. Witness and the other Inspectors did all in their power to persuade the defendant to go away, and some back when she was sober, but she refused and continued to be disorderly, and seized hold of one of the sisters, and attempted to tear her clothes off. They got hold of the defendant and got her outside the door, still holding on to the sister's clothes. She still continued to be violent and disorderly, and made use of very bad language, and refused to go away.

Defendant here rose out of a chair, she had been allowed to sit in by his Worship as she said she was sick, and interrupted the complainant with the expression: "Oh you liar."

Mr. Mitchell said to defendant that if she interrupted the court he would make her stand, as she was evidently not very sick if she could jump up like that.

Witness, resuming evidence, said that Inspector King went and procured some constables from No. 9, Police Station to assist. They managed to get her into a chair, and as they were taking her down old Bailey-street she jumped out in a most violent manner, and refused to go. The defendant then disappeared, and he thought she had slipped into her own house. They went back to the convent, and advised the sisters not to open the door to her if she came in that state, and whilst they were talking, the defendant rushed in again, and became very violent. He told her she would have to go with him to the station, when she said then if I go one of the sisters shall go, and she at once caught hold of a sister by the clothes and dragged her to the ground. The defendant became more violent, and made use of bad language to him, threw stones at him, and made blows with her fists, and attempted to strike him with a large brass key she had in her hand. The defendant was then taken to the charge room, and charged, having rolled down in the street before getting there. The defendant's two daughters were 14 and 16 years of age respectively, and could be taken out at any time, as they were only keeping them out of charity to the two daughters, who were afraid to go to their mother. He did not know what had happened before he arrived at the convent, but he was told that the defendant struck the Superioress in an endeavour to strike the girls.

In answer to the defendant, he said himself and three constables got her away from the convent. The sisters did not drag her out of the convent. He was holding her when a sister came to persuade her to leave when she caught the sister. On her second return, she seized a sister and said "You did attempt to raise a stone at me, and said I will brain you and throw the dust of the street at you."

Defendant here got into a very noisy dispute with the witness, and had to be called to order by his Worship, who remarked to her that she was well-known in the Colony and the Court.

To the defendant witness said that she did not walk out of the convent peaceably.

Inspector King confirmed the evidence of Inspector Grimes, and gave similar answers to defendant's questions.

Acting Inspector Dodd said that when the defendant was brought to the Charge Room, she was greatly excited evidently from drink. The defendant was released on bail on her own recognizances.

The Rev. Father Joseph Burghignoli was then called into the witness box, and said he knew but little of the case; he was only called to persuade the defendant to leave till she got over her excited state, and this he did, informing her that if she came next day, she could have her two daughters if she liked, and arrangements would be made to that effect. She, however, refused to go, and he sent for Inspector Grimes, and seeing him arrive he went away.

The reverend gentleman then took a seat on the bench beside the Magistrate.

Defendant said that about one month back her youngest daughter expressed a wish to come out of the convent. She came out and stayed for a month, when she told her the Superioress promised to give her some new clothes to teach the boys. She asked to be allowed to return to the convent to a great Benediction, and finding she was late she went up to see why, when she met her coming out, and she asked her why she was so long, and she said because the Rev. Father Burghignoli preached such a long sermon. The day she was arrested her daughter asked her to allow her to go and take her things out of the convent, and she did allow her, and finding she was a long time away, she went to see the cause, when she found her in deep conversation with Father Burghignoli, and her daughter said then she did not wish to leave. The Rev. Father sent for a policeman, and Inspector Grimes came and took her away. During her daughter's stay with her she endeavoured to teach her to do a little house work and to dress herself, as, though she had been in the school nearly ten years, she did not know anything in that respect. She did not even know the hours by the clock.

His Worship said he did not consider that anything in her defence.

Defendant said she thought it was, as unless she explained all his Worship could not tell how this Rev. Father and all in the convent imposed on her. The reason why she did not pay any more money was, because she found they were being used with the knowledge they had to teach others, and they were not being taught any more for the money she was paying.

The Rev. Father Burghignoli, said that he had kept the defendant's two children for ten years, and for nought.

Defendant said that the Rev. gentleman knew well that he did not keep them for ten years for nothing.

Defendant said these two children did not belong to her present husband.

This finished her defence, when Inspector Grimes was asked if he was sure defendant was excited with drink.

Inspector Grimes said she smelled strongly of it.

Defendant was then told that she had committed an offence against the law under the influence of drink, she went to the convent and demanded her children in a most abrupt way, after the Rev. Father Burghignoli had kept them for ten years for nothing.

Defendant again denied this point blank.

His Worship said had she gone in a proper manner, she could have got her children, and she could have them now. But she must go in an excited state, and give cause for the Inspector to be sent for. It was not the first time she had been before him for acting in an obstreperous manner. The last case was where her neighbour charged her with throwing stones at her. He would, therefore, fine her $5, and call on her to find security in her own recognizances in the sum of $50 to keep the peace for two months.

COLLECTING RENT UNDER DIFFICULTY.
(A CASE OF HARD SWEARING.)

The occupants of a hovel in No. 55, Square-street, a man and his wife, were summoned by the owner of the place, residing at No. 42, Hollywood-road for assaulting him.

Complainant said he went to collect his rent when the first defendant assaulted him on the shoulder. The second defendant, his wife, caught him by the breast, tore it, bit his arm, and bit him in the leg. He called for the police, but none came, and the defendants got away. He then procured a summons. He estimated the damage at $20.

Complainant called two witnesses who corroborated his evidence.

Defendants denied the charge, said they offered complainant's coolie $2 on account, but he refused to take it. The complainant then came and kicked over their table and meal at the door, and wanted to lock up the house with a lock, he brought with him, whilst some of their friends would have become prisoners thereby. The second defendant simply pushed him to prevent this, but did not bite him or tear his clothes.

A defendant's witness named Kwok-a-sai, a Chinese cook, unemployed, who corroborated their statement, and said he saw the complainant kick over the dinner the defendants were partaking, and strike the second defendant with his umbrella, and then attempt to lock up the house. The second defendant simply pushed the complainant. He saw the complainant wilfully tear his own clothes when about three doors from the defendant's house.

His Worship informed the defendant that he was to remember that he had been declared to speak the truth.

Witness said he was quite sure of what he had said.

The coolie employed by the complainant said last witness did not arrive on the scene till after the defendant had gone, and the police arrived to find the birds had flown. The second defendant did tear the clothes of his master which were quite new, while those produced were old.

His Worship ordered the police to take care of the defendants' false swearing witness.

The defendants then called another witness, who made the same statement as the other, with the exception that he did not know how the complainant's clothes got torn.

The first defendant was then fined $2, or seven days, and second defendant was fined $10, or twenty-one days' hard labour, and ordered to make amends $2, or seven days' more in gaol; and the false swearing Kwok-a-sai, for giving wilful false evidence, was fined $2, in default one month's hard labour.

KIDNAPPING.

Inspector Grimes charged a man, named Mok-a-yu, with kidnapping a small boy, named Cheong-mong-chi, son of Cheong-a-tung to Macao.

Inspector Grimes asked for a remand, as the child was still at Macao. This was granted to Wednesday the 20th instant.

THE CONVENT CASE AGAIN.

At this stage of the proceedings in court, Mrs. Scott returned to the presiding magistrate, and complained about the Rev. Father Burghignoli and the sisters at the Italian Convent, and said that although that Rev. gentleman had said she was at liberty to take her children out of the convent, she had been up, and they were refused her, and the door slammed in her face.

Mr. Mitchell told her that he did not think that possible; there must be some mistake. However he would advise her to come and see him on Monday, as she appeared to be now in an exited state, when she perhaps would think better of it, and let them remain.

Mrs. Scott said that advice was very good no doubt, but she would prefer her own to that, and to have her children out of that place.

Inspector Grimes said he was sure there was no difficulty in Mrs. Scott having her children out. The only point of difficulty was that when she got them out by force they would run away back again, as they did not want to stay with their mother.

Mrs. Scott said that she would have them out, and she would see his Worship on Monday, with that view.

BURGLARY.

Chun-po-kai, a carpenter, residing at Yow-mah-tee, charged another carpenter, named Chan-a-fai, with entering his friend's house and stealing a leather trunk, a brass basin, and a jacket.

Complainant said his friend's house was next door to his own; his friend was a school master, and had gone home, leaving his house in his care. At 10 a.m., he was about to go to the theatre after locking it up, when he was called back by a man in his boat-building shop, and told the door had been broken, and the things described stolen, and the thief caught. He returned and found the defendant in custody. He produced the articles which were stolen, and which were the property of the school master. He did not know the contents of the box. The things were all safe when he locked the house up. He did not know the defendant, he never saw him before.

Cheong-hok-tag, declared, stated that whilst he was at work sawing wood he heard a noise in the front of the house, he went out and saw the door of the school house was open. He then told a man in a chandler's shop on the other side to watch outside the door, and he himself went up stairs, when he saw that the door of a room in the upper floor was open. He came down when he saw the defendant creeping out from under a table and attempting to get away, but he was caught by the man who was watching outside. He searched about and found the things produced under the table from whence he saw him creeping, and on the ground the lock of the upper room, broken. Just then a Chinese lukong passed, and he gave the defendant into custody, and went and fetched last witness.

Wong-ho-tung, the coolie in the chandler's shop, deposed to catching the defendant as he was rushing out of the house, and to the defendant being handed over to Chinese constable 183, who, on his part, deposed to seeing the defendant caught, and on searching, found a brass nail and part of the broken lock.

Defendant denied the charge, said he was simply passing by to go to the theatre himself, and was caught and charged. The door of the school was open as he passed.

Defendant was sentenced to six months' hard labour, and ordered to find security in two sureties of $50 each for three months more.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Yeung-a-shing, a Chin-chew lime burner at Yow-ma-tee, was charged by Chinese constable N'a-kai, No. 216, with being a suspicious character, dangerous to the peace and good order of the colony.

Complainant said, at 9.30 p.m., at Yow-mah-tee, he heard the cry of thief by two women, and seeing the prisoner run, he stopped him. The women told him that the prisoner attempted to rob them.

A woman named Chun-a-kew, said she had been to the theatre, and was returning late, past a dark lane, when a man came out and put his hand *accidentally* on her head, and tried to steal the only silver hair pin she had. Another woman with her called out, and the defendant ran away. A Chinese lukong coming that way caught him. What she meant by accidentally, was suddenly. The defendant at the same time gave her a blow on the shoulder.

Another woman named Lee-a-kung gave similar evidence, with the exception that the attempt to rob was not accidental, but was wilful.

Defendant said he had been to the theatre also, and as it was getting late he walked smart. He heard somebody call out thief and met the lukong who took him into custody, but what for he did not know.

Defendant was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

## FOOCHOW.

(*Foochow Herald, March 7th.*)

Admiral Shadwell has just paid a flying visit to this port. His Excellency arrived in H. M. S. *Cadmus* on the 2nd, and left on the 5th instant for Shanghai. We are informed that ill health prevented the gallant Admiral from visiting the settlement during his brief stay.

The newly organised Courier service, between this place and Amoy, has been started, and we wish every success to its enterprising promoters. We may mention that the first trip between the two Ports was accomplished in 46 hours, which shows, as regards time, a vast improvement on the old service.

Eight battalions of Japanese troops are reported to have been landed on the East Coast of Formosa for the ostensible purpose of operating against the aborigines. As the island forms a portion of this province, we await with much interest the action of the Chinese authorities in regard to the invasion of their territory. Our impression is that the Viceroy's military force is inadequate to make a successful resistance, even if disposed to do so; and we further venture to question the ability of the Japanese Army to surmount the great obstacles presented by the mountainous nature and jungle of the country in which they will be called upon to operate, to say nothing of the difficulty that will be experienced in obtaining supplies on a coast almost, if not entirely, destitute of harbours.

## WHAT SNOW WATER CONTAINS.

The Montreal *Star* says that Dr. Edwards has addressed a communication to the Mayor of that city upon the subject of the refuse covered up by the snow on the streets, which eventually, he thinks, will be dessiccated by March winds distributed as fine dust in the houses, and inhaled on the streets. He says that he finds that within an hour or two of melting, the snow water contains a swarm of living organisms, including most of the infusory animalcule and a variety of worms and vibriones, a teaspoonful becoming, in fact, a miniature aquarium, and a few grains of the dust containing more filth, animal life, and germs of disease than a block of ice 600 pounds in weight. Dr. Edwards urges the Board of Health of the city to remove this unwholesome deposit more frequently and efficiently than in former years, and represents the danger to health from deposits in house cisterns, which he found in every case teaming with active animal life. He also addressed an argument to the Chairman of the Water Committee, maintaining that the filtration of the water supply, which would be of great economic value, may be effected at a moderate outlay. He mentioned the deposits from the Ottawa and St. Lawrence waters, and states that water is filtered at Liverpool at the rate of $575 per annum for each 1,000,000 gallons per day. His believes that the adoption of the Liverpool district plan in Montreal, of which filtration is the first element, would first, double the supply; secondly, afford also a spare head of water for flushing and cleaning streets; thirdly, improve the sanitary condition of the city by the supply of filtered water, and thus guard against prevailing epidemic and threatened epidemic diseases, reduce the rate of infant mortality, and promote the general health and sobriety of the people at large.

## RUBENS' DESCENT FROM THE CROSS.

(*Daily News.*)

M. Louis Gallait, the renowned painter of history, has moved the Fine Art Class of the Royal Belgian Academy, of which he is a member, to join its efforts to those made elsewhere with the view of rescuing the magnificent paintings of Peter Paul Rubens, in Antwerp Cathedral, from the moral and physical degradation to which those priceless works of art have, for a length of time, been subjected. The "Descent from the Cross"—a performance which, pictorially as well as devotionally, ranks with Rafaelle's "Transfiguration," Murillo's "Virgin on the Crescent Moon," and Titian's "Presentaton of the Virgin"—is, in the Cathedral of Antwerp, badly hung, in an ill light, against a damp wall, and is gradually but materially deteriorating. Moreover, for the sordid sake of gain, the picture is kept veiled behind a squalid curtain of green baize, and this shabby screen is only drawn aside by the sacristan for the benefit of tourists who, with a *valet de place* acting as middleman, have agreed to disburse certain francs and centimes for the privilege of staring at Sir Peter Paul's *chef-d'œuvre*. Other Rubenses in the same church are treated with equal irreverence. Now, if any superonal powers were ascribed to the "Descent" such as in old times were imputed to the Rood of Boxley, in Kent, which—mechanically, as was afterwards shown at Paul's-cross—winked, and sighed, and shed tears, the enclosure in a shrine of the sumptuous picture at Antwerp might be excusable. Such, however, is not the case. No miraculous attributes have been claimed for any famous paintings of the Renaissance epoch; it is only the old and ugly Byzantine and early Italian productions which are said to work wonders. The removal of the "Descent" to its proper, abiding-place, the Museum at Antwerp, will doubtless be hotly opposed by the Cathedral authorities, and the Ultramontane party generally may utter loud cries against M. Gallait as an adherent of "desecration;" but one of the first painters of the age has surely some right to be heard on a mainly technical matter. The clergy have not been, on the whole, very intelligent custodians of the works of art in their fanes. The monks at Milan cut a door in the wall right through Leonardo's peerless fresco of "La Cena," in order to establish a communication between the convent kitchen and the refectory; and Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment," in the Sistine, at Rome, has been hopelessly blurred and all but obliterated by the smoke of altar candles, which have been flaring for hundreds of years. It is difficult, however, to detach a fresco from a wall; while, as regards oil paintings, priests as well as painters must admit that about the worst place in which to display those perishable productions is a stone church many centuries old, and normally cold and damp. These truths have been admitted even in bigoted Spain; and the finest Murillos, Velasquez, Riberas, and Zurbaraus extant are to be found, not in churches, but in the museums of Madrid and Seville. Papal liberality and enlightenment in matters of art have gone further than this; and throughout the whole basilica of St. Peter at Rome there are no oil paintings to be seen. The masterpieces in the spandrils of the arches and over the arches in the chapels are all in imperishable mosaic.

"Mary, my love, this apple dumpling is not half done." "Well, finish it, then, my dear."

## JUSTICE IN THE GAEKWAR'S TERRITORY.

The following is a remarkable instance of the manner in which justice is administered in the Gaekwar's territory.—It will be remembered that some time ago a shed near the tower of silence at Nowsaree was burnt down, and that the two Parsee highpriests of that town were arrested through malice and enmity as having instigated a mobed or priest named Manockjee Jamsetjee to set fire to the shed. While under *duress*, the two highpriests were compelled to sign a document purporting to be a confession of their guilt, and begging to be pardoned for the offence of arson. After the execution of this document, the two dustoors were released; but they thought it advisable to leave the Gaekwar's territory, and seek protection under the British Government at Surat. The present Sirsubba of Nowsaree, having heard of this piece of injustice, sent for the injured parties, and promised them fair play. On hearing this, the chief complainant, Manockjee Jamsetjee appeared before the Subba, and presented the following remarkable document, which we translate from the *Jam-i-Jamshed*:—"To Dustoor Rustomjee and Nusserwanjee Kaikobadjee and Jamsetjee Hormusjee Dustoor, from Dustoor Manockjee Jamsetjee. This is to wit—That in the honourable Court of the Gaekwar, criminal proceedings having been instituted against you on suspicion of your having been accessory in an act of incendiarism to a shed near our tower of silence, I now learn that there is no suspicion against you, and I do hereby withdraw the complaint on the understanding that you are not to take any steps against me, nor am I to do against you; and, further, if any proceedings are hereafter taken, they are to be considered as of no effect, either against you me. The documents (of alleged confession) passed by you and now in my possession, are hereby cancelled; and if any person or persons complain against you, on the strength of these papers, I hold myself responsible for the same. I give you this writing of my free will and consent, and it is binding on me, my heirs, and assigns. Dated 30th March 1874. (Sd. Manockjee Jamsetjee Dustoor." We ask, what punishment will the Gaekwar's agent at Nowsaree inflict on the prosecutor?—*Bombay Gazette.*

## THE LOSS BY THE BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERIES.

At the meeting of the Bank of England proprietors on Thursday, the Governor made a statement as to the net loss which the Bank had sustained by the great bill forgeries of last year. The sum originally written off he said was £77,000, but it had finally been necessary to to write off £50,000 only. Since the account in which the sum of £77,000 has been written off, they had recovered nearly the whole or £73,000 worth of property, but their expenses had been £46,000, so that the net sum to be deducted from the amount previously written off was about £27,000, leaving £50,000 uncovered. We think the Bank is greatly to be commended for its diligence and courage, as shown by this expenditure of money, in discovering so great a fraud. It is a great protection to any man in his own interest if it is known that he will leave no stone untarned to discover and punish fraudulent operations against himself, and exposed as the Bank of England is by its large operations and the wide circulation of its paper, such a reputation is essential. After the recent prosecution no one can doubt that the Bank deserves it, and the class of forgers and other depredators will certainly be deterred by the lesson they have received. At the same time, in protecting itself the Bank of England has done good service to the public. There is no talk more feeble than that which is sometimes heard about the cost of criminal prosecutions in particular cases being excessive. It is the supreme interest of society to be protected against great crimes, and if a campaign against some criminals is very costly by reason of their audacity and skill, the community is still obliged to undertake it so as to prevent the greater loss and damage which would be entailed by leaving any criminal operations to go unpunished. In proportion to the difficulty and expense of capture and conviction is the benefit of the lesson to would-be criminals of all kinds, especially to those who, by their acquirements and education, like Austin and Macdonnell, become the most dangerous of all criminals. The whole result of the proceedings of the Bank in attacking the offenders against it is every way creditable to those concerned, and a cause of satisfaction to the public.—*Economist, March 14th.*

## ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The ninth meeting of the present session was held with the Right Hon. Sir Bartle Frere, President, in the chair. Before the reading of the paper announced for the evening, the President stated that recent official despatches from Zanzibar had reported that Lieutenant Murphy, with the body of Livingstone, was nearing the coast, and was expected to arrive at Zanzibar on the 14th of February or thereabouts. Some remarks on this subject were made by the Rev. Horace Waller to the effect that Chumah, the faithful negro attendant of Livingstone, of whom we were now hearing so much, merited all confidence, in spite of sinister rumours that he had more than once deserted his master. The President replied that Suzi, another of the great traveller's oldest servants, had also given proof of his great fidelity, but from his name not having been mentioned in recent letters, it was to be feared he was one of those who had died in the marshy region which had proved fatal to his master. Two letters were then read from Mr. T. D. Forsyth (addressed to Sir Robert Montgomery): one from Yarkund, dated the 24th of November, and the other from Kashgar, the 11th of December last. They described the welcome and pompous reception given to the British Mission by the Ruler of Eastern Turkestan, who had now assumed the title of Ameer Yakoob Khan. A paper was next read by Mr. R. G. Watson (late *Chargé d'Affaires* in Japan), entitled, "Notes of a Journey in the Island of Yezo, in 1873; and on the progress of geography in Japan." The author visited Yezo, the northernmost of the three main islands of Japan, last summer, and witnessed the results of the recent efforts of the Japanese Government to colonize the island. At present Yezo is placed on a different footing from that of all the other portions of the Mikado's dominions, being considered rather as a colonial possession and governed by a special office called the Yezo Colonization Department. Although richly-wooded and picturesque, abounding in coal and other minerals, with salmon and others fisheries of surprising abundance, it is but very thinly populated, and would have continued in its neglected condition had not the Japanese Government been stimulated to action by the encroachments of the Russians in Saghalien, immediately to the north of it. The population does not exceed 124,000, of which number 16,000 belong to the singular aboriginal hairy race, called Ainos. The island is of about the same size as Ireland. Although lying 10 degrees more southerly than Ireland its climate is much colder; and Mr. Watson was glad to sit over a fire even at noon in the dog-days, and to sleep under a thick quilt at night; still the magnolia grows in its forests, and rice and maize are cultivated. He advocated the removal of the capital from Hakodate to Endermo, the latter place being more central and having a magnificent harbour. With regard to the progress of our knowledge of the interior of Japan generally, the author said that Europeans are still forbidden to travel beyond the limit of 30 miles from the treaty ports; nevertheless, on one errand or other, Englishmen and Americans had traversed the largest island in various directions. In conclusion, he described the surprising change that had come over the attitude of the Japanese regarding foreigners. A few years ago, every traveller, even in the Yedo streets, carried, as it were, his life in his hands, and officials were forbidden to stir out without an armed escort; at present any foreigner can traverse alone and unarmed town or country, without the slightest risk. Mr. Motono Morimichi, Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires* in London, and Mr. Lazuki Kinso, Secretary of the Legation, were present at the meeting, and expressed through the President, their surprise and gratification at the great interest shown by the large audience in Japan. Mr. A. B. Mitford and Sir Rutherford Alcock also addressed the meeting. The following new Fellows were elected:—Colborne Baker, Robert Bourne, J.P., Wentworth William Buller, John William Hadow, Captain K. G. Henderson, Abraham Park, William Payne, Hon. Arthur Lowther Pelham, Captain Montague Protherie, the Rev. Edward Sanderson, Edmund Walburn, Francis Gladstanes Waugh, and E. Vesey Westmacott, B.A.

One of the annoyances of living in Austin, Texas, is having your coat buttons shot off by rangers who want to keep their hand in.

## COWARDLY CONSPIRACY.

The subjoined further particulars of the case, in which a complaint was made on the part of Miss Kate Santley of the Alhambra, that an organisation had been entered into by the friends of a rival actress, Miss Rose Bell, to prevent Miss Santley's efforts from meeting with a due recognition from the public, have been published. Summonses were then granted, which came on for hearing before Mr. Knox at Marlborough-street on March 23rd. The defendants were called, but only one answered, namely, Mr. Carlo. It was stated that the other defendants were Mr. Crisplin, who appeared by proxy, Mr. Wright, Mr. Jeranceb, and Mr. Lefevre. The magistrate ordered warrants to be issued against the defendants who had not appeared. Mr. Lewis, for the prosecution, said that Carlo lived in the same house as Miss Rose Bell, and accompanied her to and from the theatre, though whether what he had done was with the knowledge of Miss Rose Bell he could not say. Miss Santley was engaged about eighteen months ago at the Alhambra, and latterly she had been much surprised at finding that on her appearance she was greeted by hisses from all parts of the house. It appeared that Carlo had been in the habit of buying up free tickets at the lowest possible rates, and giving them away to persons who were charged to hiss Miss Santley whenever she came on the stage. Miss Santley had by this conduct been rendered very unhappy, and brought into a very nervous state. A short time ago she engaged a Mr. Belt to make a bust of her, and he, seeing that she was very ill, asked her the reason, when she told him. Knowing Mr. Carlo, he made inquiries, and the result was that the conspiracy was detected. About a fortnight ago affairs culminated, and Miss Santley was, before she had uttered a single word, hissed off the stage, and was led away crying, unable to go on with her part. He should prove that Mr. Belt, whom he would put into the box, had received tickets from Mr. Carlo, who wrote to him urging him to try and sell a certain picture, as it would help to carry on the war against the "little savage Kate." Mr. Belt was called, and among other statements he said that Carlo had told him that he hated Miss Santley, and if was his intention to ruin her, and went on to say he hoped he would have witness's assistance, and that of any friends he could bring. He pointed to fifteen persons to whom he was giving instructions what to do, and where to stand, and the time for applauding Miss Bell and hissing Miss Santley. He said they were to applaud Miss Bell in the "drinking song," and hiss Miss Santley at any time she came on the stage. The case was remanded for a week, and Carlo was ordered to find bail in £100.

## DR. HAYMAN'S CASE.

(*Saturday Review.*)

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It will be observed that there were two questions at issue—first, whether the Governing Body acted within their legal powers, and next, whether they made a fair and reasonable use of those powers. It has been decided that in dismissing Dr. Hayman they did what they had, in a strict legal sense, a right to do; but the Vice-Chancellor did not hesitate to express very strongly the opinion, which is probably shared by most impartial persons, that Dr. Hayman never for a moment had a fair chance at Rugby, at least after the old Trustees had been superseded by the new Governing Body. He was met at the outset by a concerted and organized hostility which reminds one of nothing so much as some of the practices of the Trade Unions. He was picketed by the Assistant-Masters, who also combined with Bishop Temple to rattle his prestige and authority as head of the school. There is a story of a schoolmaster who, on a visit from a member of the Royal Family, begged to be excused from uncovering, because, if the boys were once to suppose that there was anybody superior to him in the world, there would be immediately an end of his authority. What must boys think when they see a new chief hustled and bonneted by his predecessor and a rabble of ushers? It is evident that Dr. Temple and the Masters did all they could to insult, degrade, and humiliate the new Head-Master in the eyes of his subjects. He was held up at the very outset as an object of contempt and abhorrence, as a person who had been guilty of dishonourable conduct, and as quite unworthy to be admitted to the society of gentlemen. The particular charges on which this cruel and monstrous accusation was founded were inquired into by the Trustees, and dismissed as groundless; yet they were soon after repeated, and were never withdrawn. Dr. Temple supported them, and even went so far as to threaten, in almost so many words, that he would use all his influence with parents to ruin the school if the Trustees persisted in retaining Dr. Hayman as Head-Master. Forgetful not only of those generous principles which are embodied in the higher code of honour, but even of the common decencies of personal intercourse, he wrote a letter to the Trustees in which, admitting that he knew personally nothing of Dr. Hayman until he came for a few days to be his guest, he asserted as the result of his genial and hospitable study of his visitor at the dinner-table, that he was "quite incompetent," that if he became Head-Master "the moral tone and discipline of the school would sink, "and the confidence of parents would be justly withdrawn." He added that he would himself take care, by his significant and unmistakable manner of answering questions from parents, to advertise as widely as possible his opinion of the hopeless abyss of moral decay into which the school had fallen. Dr. Temple was not ashamed to put his name to this letter, which might almost from its tone have been signed by "Mary Ann," with a coffin underneath. In violence and virulence it is scarcely exceeded by the familiar intimidation of an exasperated Unionist or a vindictive Ribbonman. Dr. Temple had been for a number of years at the head of the school; he knew many of the parents; and as the Trustees had spirit enough to resist his implied threat, it may be presumed that he carried it out.

Broadhead in his memorable examination at Sheffield explained that when he employed an agent to fire at one knobstick with an air-gun, or got a canister of gunpowder dropped down the chimney of another, he had no desire to do them serious personal harm; he merely desired to disable them from working in opposition to the rules of the Sawgrinders' Union, the interests of which he had at heart. There is no reason to suppose that Dr. Temple wished to ruin Dr. Hayman, but he had the interests of his traditional Rugby at heart, and he felt bound—in perfect honesty no doubt—to take any means which were open to him of getting rid of a Head-Master who has been denounced by one of the more candid of the Rugby Unionists as a "Tory and High Churchman." Dr. Temple can hardly have supposed that he was going to Exeter to uphold the traditions of that diocese as they were understood in the time of his predecessor, and he would probably have sympathised with Dr. Hayman if the Dean and Chapter had serenaded him, as he encouraged the Masters at Rugby to serenade his successor, with a chorus of "Ba, Ba, Black Sheep." The Trustees did what they could, while they remained in office (short of summarily dismissing the mutinous Assistant-Masters) to protect the Head-Master, and in a significant minute they rebuked the Masters for attempting to spread disorder among the pupils; but their term soon came to an end, and the weight of the Governing Body was then thrown into the scale against the head of the school. He was compelled to work with men who had grossly insulted him and whom he distrusted; and because the state of a school so conducted was found to be unsatisfactory he was dismissed. It is quite clear that, as Vice-Chancellor Malins said, he never had a fair chance. If it had been within the province of the Court of Chancery to sit in judgment on the administration of the school as regards good taste, good feeling, honourable impartiality, and fair-minded equity, the decision of the Court would probably have been different. The "traditions" of Rugby as represented by Dr. Temple's conduct and by the whining cant and priggish self sufficiency of the Masters' letter are certainly not very edifying; and it is to be hoped that some means will be discovered of purifying the atmosphere of the school. It has hitherto been supposed that the peculiar merit of a public school lies in that spirit of generous and loyal manliness which is infused into the pupils; but it may be doubted whether this is likely to be the result of such influences as at present prevail at Rugby.

An entire change in the form and size of the Wimbledon targets has been made by the Council of the National Rifle Association; in a new code of great length. The targets in future will be on the Swiss system.

## POOR JOE.

*(Daily News.)*

Catullus's exquisite ode on the death of his Lesbia's sparrow must be recast in modern form. Perhaps Mr. Karslake, whose keen love of beast and bird is only matched by his critical skill in Greek sapphics and Latin hendecasyllables, will kindly consent to undertake the task. "Joe" is dead! "Alas! poor Joe!" He now goes—as Catullus has it—that *iter tenebricosum*, that dark and shadowy journey, whence nor sparrows nor men nor chimpanzees return. The very kindliest of his race was he, while the triple sisters still spared his thread—a very knight errant of the great Simian family—a chimpanzee *sans peur et sans reproche.* "He was lovable as honey," the Veronese poet assures us, of his mistress's finch. Ah! what were a wilderness of finches as balanced against Joe—Joe, who was truly "*millitis*" if ever yet chimpanzee merited the endearing phrase! A little door leading northward out of the large monkey-house admitted the visitor to Joe's private apartments. There he was to be found arrayed in a brilliant red flannel vest, designed to protect his chest against the vicissitudes of our Hyperborean winters. A grave, solemn look had he—a look irresistibly suggestive of a powdered wig, that would not ill become a Lord Chief Baron—a look that made you apprehensive lest, in Joe's own presence, you might have been unawares guilty of contempt of Joe or of his dignity. He stood, this Chesterfield of chimpanzees, when erect, some four feet; and he stalked over the floor with a dignity that betokened a full consciousness of his own importance. No disputes as to whether his education was to be secular, unsectarian, or denominational had ever stood in his way. All had been left to the unfettered discretion of Sutton, his guardian; and, under Sutton's care Joe had attained a marvellous aptitude. The monkeys—such is, at any rate, the native African belief—can talk, but will not, lest they should be set to work. To see Joe was to believe this. At a motion of Sutton's finger he would leap to the roof of his chamber, and there, with the ropes and bars which were fitted up for him, go through a series of gymnastic performances which might well put a Blondin or a Leotard to the blush. From rope to rope, from bar to bar, he would swing and bound with a precision of eye and hand that never failed; and, finally—his performance concluded—would from his highest coign of vantage precipitate himself upon Sutton's neck, and, if not exactly, like Lesbia's sparrow, "pipilate" or twitter, yet, at any rate, make most importunate and unmistakable demands for "goodies." Poor Joe! he had his faults. Despite his agility, which was all but miraculous; despite his politeness—and the way in which he would for the nonce forget his quadrumanous habits and walk across the floor to open the door for a departing guest had about it a "deportment" worthy of Turveydrop himself—it must yet be admitted that for him the eighth commandment had no terrors. He was an arrant thief; and, when chocolate drops or liqueur bonbons were in question, a sad glutton. And yet, now that he is gone where it were uncharitable to speak ill of him, we may perhaps be allowed to set against his sins, which were many, the fact that he loved much. For Sutton, his keeper, his affection was boundless; and when the nightly "good-bye" came Joe would break out into a perfect frenzy of grief, tearing his hair, rolling upon the floor, casting dust and ashes upon his head, and shrieking like a spoilt child. "Alas! poor Joe!" Peace to his remains! Let his faults be what they were, he was a fellow of infinite humour; and his errors were but such as are bred of the petulance of youth.

Few of those who condescend to frequent the Zoological Gardens are aware how hard a time of it Mr. Bartlett and his zealous subordinates have. Theirs it is to grapple with a thousand cares, a thousand responsibilities. Joe himself, from the day that he first arrived, consigned *per* Jamrach, a puling and mewking infant, to the day that he laid him down and breathed his last, was a source of endless anxiety. The chimpanzee, exiled from his native climate where the sun stands vertical in mid-heaven, is as doomed as if he had betrayed the great secret of his race by the unguarded use of speech, and had been forthwith condemned to toil in the deadly mines of Idria. Consumption, the most subtle ill to which flesh is heir, and from which monkeys suffer even more than men, is sure to claim its victim. Codliver oil, quinine, steel, phosphate of iron, are all in vain. It may be a year, it may be two, it may be three; but the end is certain. There comes the hacking cough, the quickened pulse, the hectic cheek; and so the sufferer treads the *iter tenebricosum*. And yet it were well for Mr. Bartlett if consumptive monkeys were his only care. His kangaroos suffer from rheumatism, which twists and distorts their feet till they resemble nothing so much as the old sign of the "bag o' nails." His parrots gorge upon biscuit and Barcelona nuts until gout—the inevitable result of late hours and over-eating—"claws them in his clutch, and ships them out of the land, as if they had never been such." His elephants—notwithstanding that they are anointed with fresh oil every morning and every night—find the keen English frosts tell upon their skin, and suffer from "chaps" which glycerine and camphor-ball are altogether powerless to cure. His tigers go blind, and have to be chloroformed and couched for cataract. His bears—and your bear is as contented an animal as need be wished—are yet apt to suffer from toothache, and to make night hideous by their complaints. His lions find their livers congested for want of exercise. His "Tasmanian devil"—in common with the Chilian sea-eagle, the gigantically clawed harpy eagle, the Cape hunting dog, and the yellow-throated little tayra—objects to solitary confinement, and shows a tendency not so much towards morbid ill-temper as towards positive insanity; while—there is really something comical in Mr. Bartlett's woes—his African cobra, Cleopatra's "little asp o' the Nile," finds, in this cold, uncongenial climate, considerable difficulty in cutting its poison teeth, which are renewed with each shedding of its skin. A Bengal tiger was, some few years ago, successfully operated upon for that peculiar form of shortsightedness which is known as "presbyopia"; and when the old rhinoceros ate himself into a plethoric state, in which his horn became carious, the offending member was neatly removed with a saw. But to lance the gums of a cobra is a "dentistic job" which Holland, the tacit and discreet warder of Mr. Bartlett's snakes, may well be pardoned for declining. We may feel sorrow for the poor cobra when his gums swell, and we see him rubbing his teeth against the walls of his apartment. But affection for him—affection such as the public felt for Joe—is out of the question. Poor Joe! He had shaken hands with the Shah; and he yet died full of love and charity towards all mankind.

Consumption is of all diseases the most fatal and the most insidious. Physicians differ as to whether it is or is not infectious, or, as the vernacular runs, "catching." The popular belief certainly goes to the effect that it is a dangerous matter to tend a consumptive patient; and it is no small confirmation of this opinion that the keeper who has for the last six months watched the animal just dead is at this moment himself most dangerously ill, his symptoms being such as to suggest that his malady is the direct result of his unflagging attention to his consumptive charge. Those who have ever seen Joe will hardly need to be reminded of his guardian. Sutton knows more of the ways of monkeys than any man in England, and it would be very sad were the care he has bestowed on the chimpanzee to involve his own life. The casual visitor to the gardens in the Regent's Park, who sees all about him bright flowers, trim grass-plats, neatly-gravelled paths, and cages as cleanly swept and garnished as a Mayfair drawing-room, is apt not to make sufficient allowance for the labour of the men whose zealous care provides him with his day's amusement. He sees old Rodney—the sweetest-tempered of all Himalayan bears—tumble back, as if shot, at the word of command; He sees—or rather used to see—Joe swing from trapeze to bar and from bar to trapeze. He watches the sea-lion following its warder round the circular pond as docilely as any pointer, and obeying the least motion of his finger. All this he enjoys, as the sight well deserves. But its *per contra*—the toil of Mr. Bartlett's subordinates—is a matter which probably does not at once take its place in his calculations. It is many years since Girling was bitten on the nose by the Indian cobra, and died in some eight or ten minutes. From that time, so far as we are aware, no life has been lost in the Society's service. But there is hardly a keeper who cannot show honourable scars. This one has had teeth of the big hairy-eared bear meet among the small bones of his wrist; that has been "scratched" by a tiger; another has been kicked in the chest and stomach by a playful camel; a fourth has had a Goliath heron let drive straight at his eye: all alike have had to stand the fortune of war. The Society is liberal to its *employés*, beyond all doubt, and a keeper has a far better berth than many a second gamekeeper on a large estate. On the other hand, the work is, as we have pointed out, no sinecure; while the intelligence of the men, their knowledge of the habits and ways of their respective charges, and their readiness to oblige the visitor who wishes to see either beast or bird to its best advantage are beyond all praise. Clever as Joe was, winning as were his ways, it is yet beyond all question that he owed everything to his teacher; and it is sincerely to be hoped that Sutton may have strength to live out the attack which he contracted in the course of his sedulous attentions to the consumption stricken chimpanzee.

## IMPROVED VALUE OF BRITISH LIFE IN INDIA.

*(Times of India.)*

The very vexed and vexing question of the comparative value of life in India and in England was recently brought up at the annual meeting of the subscribers of the Bengal Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. Mr. Kellner went into the matter and delivered a speech which is a valuable contribution to the public information on the subject. It brings out one point of general interest to the Indian public—that the actual mortality amongst a fair average class of insurable lives in India is lower than the rate of mortality assured in the tables of premia charged by Indian Assurance Offices, but higher than the rate of mortality in England. Dr. Mouatt and others hold that European life is as good in India as in Europe,—a doctrine which it would be very agreeable to accept, but which we are afraid must be regarded as contrary to the conditions of life in the two countries, and to the facts ascertained by an actuarial investigation of the experience of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Fund over a period of nearly forty years. Any Insurance Office acting upon this doctrine would inevitably drift into insolvency, except upon the supposition that the rates of insurance upon lives in England are fixed too high. But this most recent contribution to Indian vital statistics should justify some reduction in the premia charged by Insurance Offices in India generally. It is indisputable that the conditions of life in this country have changed considerably during the past half century. They are still changing, and always for the better. Dr. Mouatt may be too sanguine in believing that life is as secure here as in England, but he has fully established that matters are not now so bad as they once were; and that all who choose to live temperately and prudently in India, will not find their chances of a long life much reduced by their residence within the tropics. The insurance companies would therefore do well to revise their rates, and give to Anglo-Indians means of making provision for their families at death, without being subjected to an exorbitant burden during life.

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*As reported by Chinese.*

*Dried Lily Flowers*, 8 bags, at $14.50, by Kwong-wing-shing to local trader.
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*Saigon Cotton Seeds*, 300 bags, at $5.00, by Hop-hing to travelling trader.
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| Do. | Ava (str.) | Fleuriais | | Messageries Maritimes | Quick despatch. |
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| SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW | Douglas (str.) | Burnie | Hongkong | Douglas Lapraik & Co. | On 19th inst., at noon. |
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A New and Choice SELECTION of MILLINERY, received by each Overland Mail. JET BROOCHES, EARRINGS, CROSSES, NECKLACES, and HAIR PINS.

New PLAITS, ROLLS, CHIGNONS, and HAIR of all descriptions.

CORSETS, DRESS IMPROVERS, and UNDERCLOTHING.

VELVET SMOKING CAPS, WOOL WORK in Slipper and Cushion Patterns. TURQUOISE RUFFLES, MUSLIN EMBROIDERY.

Gentlemen's FELT and PITH HATS. COTTON, THREAD, and SILK SOCKS. China and India UNDER-VESTS, in Gauze, Merino, and Silk.

The Wilton SCARF and Club House TIE. Parisian BOWS and COLLARS. Military, Regatta, and Oxford SHIRTS. LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS. Table LINENS and SHEETINGS.

33, *QUEEN'S ROAD,* HONGKONG.

457 Hongkong, 24th March, 1874.

BAKER & CO.
GENERAL DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS,
COURT DRESS MAKERS,
AND
MILLINERS.
24, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
HONGKONG.

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TRADE MARK.

ON A WREATH,
A LION RAMPANT GARDANT,
HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.
ELLWOOD'S
HATS AND HELMETS.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS.

Campbell's Plantation Brand CIGARS.
Campbell's Dindigul Brand CHEROOTS.
Campbell's Trichinopoly Brand CHEROOTS.
TERMS—Cash.
Apply to
MESSRS. CAMPBELL & Co.,
*Plantation Works,*
*Dindigul,*
*Madras Presidency.*

730]

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned has the following Articles for Sale, viz.:—PEKING CURIOS, TIENTSIN CLAY TOYS, and RHINOCEROS' TAILS. Apply to

MOW LUM CHEUNG,
51, *Tung-mun Street, Praya.*

1m 679 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Undersigned Shop has been established for many years, solely dealing in FINE TEA, which is carefully fired, and selected by experienced men in our employ, from the various mountains. It contains no mixture. As some Foreigners were supplied with a spurious mixture, we therefore applied our trade marks to every box of Tea we sold last year. Our Customers are requested to observe our TRADE MARK, without which none will be genuine.

YEE CHONG LOONG,
*Honam, Canton.*

1m 614 Hongkong, 23rd April, 1874.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... ... $1.50
Neatly Bound,... ... ... ... ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

炭 煤 記 榮

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1343 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.


## Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.

*(Calling off SOMERSET, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN, and KEPPEL BAY to land Mails and Passengers.)*

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Chartered Steamship
"LEGISLATOR"
will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 16th inst., at noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents.*

12d 691 Hongkong, 5th May, 1874.

FOR SAIGON.

THE British Steamer
"COLUMBIAN,"
Captain Stead, will be despatched for the above port on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 20th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AH YON,
*Kwong Hing Shop,*
*57, Praya West.*

7d 751 Hongkong, 14th May, 1874.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 Clipper Barque
"BURTON STATHER,"
Capt. Curphin, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.

tf 582 Hongkong, 17th April, 1874.

## Vessels on the Berth.

FOR FOOCHOW *Direct.*

THE British Steamer
"CHEOPS,"
Stephen Jarman, R.N.R., Commander, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

4d 752 Hongkong, 15th May, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"VOLGA,"
Captain Flambeau, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.
C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*

755 Hongkong, 15th May, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"AVA,"
Captain Fleuriais, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.
C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*

756 Hongkong, 15th May, 1874.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,

*(Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"ZAMBESI,"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 15th May, 1874. [753

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"BOMBAY"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 15th May, 1874. [754

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,

*Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for* HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship
"NESTOR"
will be despatched on or about the 19th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

7d 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE British Steamship
"LORD OF THE ISLES,"
Captain Joseph Dowdie, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M.
The Steamer has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

10d 738 Hongkong, 12th May, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Ship
"NIGHTINGALE,"
Cutter, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

tf 748 Hongkong, 14th May, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Barque
"MARMION,"
Captain Boyd, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 740 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. 1 1 Peruvian Clipper Ship
"AUGUSTINA,"
(late *William Ross*,) Captain Barvier, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 741 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE New A 1 British Barkantine
"FIERY CROSS,"
Captain Souters, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 699 Hongkong, 6th May, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE 17 years A 1 British Bark
"OSAKA,"
Captain R. Lowe, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 700 Hongkong, 6th May, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Barque
"HORATIO SPRAGUE,"
Captain S. K. Small, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 663 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Barque
"WINDWARD,"
Capt. Stannard, will load here for the above port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 591 Hongkong, 20th April, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

*(To follow the American Ship "Malay.")*

THE A 1 Clipper Ship
"ORACLE,"
Erquiaga, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

tf 575 Hongkong, 16th April, 1874.

## Vessels on the Berth.

THE CHINA TRANS-PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE Company's Steamer
"VANCOUVER,"
2,800 tons Register, Captain SHAW, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to San Francisco, and Principal Cities in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Passage Tickets are now issued at the following reduced rates:—

From HONGKONG to YOKOHAMA, Cabin, ........ $75.00
From HONGKONG to YOKOHAMA and return, Cabin, ........ $120.00
From HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO, Cabin, ........ $250.00
From HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO and return, Cabin, ........ $400.00
From HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO, Steerage, ........ $100.00
From HONGKONG to PORTLAND (Me.) BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and BALTIMORE, 1st Class, $365.00
From HONGKONG to LIVERPOOL, 1st Class, ........ $440.00
From HONGKONG to PARIS, 1st Class, $465.00

At New York, Passengers have a selection of various lines of Steamers to Europe.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars, as to Passage or Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

8d 727 Hongkong, 9th May, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

OWING to the non-arrival of the S. S. "*TIGRE*," her departure to Europe is POSTPONED until about 48 hours after her arrival from Shanghai.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*

Hongkong, 15th May, 1874.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*TRAVANCORE*," Captain C. ANDERSON, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 23rd May, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 22nd idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 14th May, 1874.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S.S. "*ALASKA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 26th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, *Acting Agent.*

Hongkong, May 13th, 1874.

THE A 1 French Barque "*BOREAL*," leaving Saigon about 15th June next, for Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, has room for about 100 tons Light Freight.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.

641 Hongkong, 27th April, 1874.


F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,

tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

*Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.*

tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
*No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane;*
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.


NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

## Post-Office Notifications.

*A mail will close.*

For Singapore, Batavia, Somerset, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Legislator*, to-day, the 16th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, Taiwanfoo, and Takao.—Per *Washi*, to-day, the 16th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Yokohama and San Francisco.—Per *Vancouver*, to-day, the 16th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Foochow.—Per *Cheops*, on Monday, the 18th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Douglas*, on Tuesday, the 19th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET*."

The English Contract Packet "*TRAVANCORE*," will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 22nd instant.

The Post-Office will be open until 6 P.M. on the 22nd instant.

Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 23rd instant.

Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 23rd instant, without late fee.

Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 23rd instant, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 23rd instant.

Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *vid Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post-Office, Hongkong, 14th May, 1874.

MAILS BY THE "*UNITED STATES' PACKET*."

The United States' Mail Packet "*ALASKA*" will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., with the Mails—

For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States and the United Kingdom.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 P.M.

Letters can be posted on board the Packet from 2.30 P.M. to 2.50 P.M., on payment of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage.

The Prepayment of the Postage to all the above places by this route is compulsory. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded by the English Packets.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama and the United States must be superscribed per *ALASKA*, and that addressed to the United Kingdom must be superscribed "*vid San Francisco.*"

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post Office, Hongkong, 14th May, 1874.

It is hereby notified for general information that henceforward the Postage on Letters addressed to Russia, when marked to be forwarded vid Southampton, will be reduced to 40 cents per half-ounce.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster-General.*

General Post Office, Hongkong, 18th September, 1872.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Norway, when forwarded vid Southampton, will be 34 cents per half-ounce, prepayment optional. Unpaid letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post-Office, Hongkong, 22nd February, 1873.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Denmark, when forwarded vid Southampton, will be 28 cents per half-ounce, prepayment optional. Unpaid letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post-Office, Hongkong, 22nd February, 1873.

The Post Office of Victoria (Australia) having given notice to the General Post Office in London that articles of Jewellery received in that Colony are chargeable with Customs Duties, the undersigned considers it necessary to make this Regulation known to the Public, and to state that any letters or packets containing such articles sent through the Post are liable, with their contents, to be forfeited.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post-Office, Hongkong, 2nd January, 1873.

It is hereby notified for general information that on and after the 1st August next, the Commission chargeable on Money Orders issued upon the United Kingdom at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama will be as follows, viz.:—

On sums not exceeding £2.......... 18 cents.
Above £2 and not exceeding £5... 36 „
Above £5 and not exceeding £7... 54 „
Above £7 and not exceeding £10.. 72 „

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post Office, Hongkong, 15th July, 1870.

It is hereby notified that the rates of postage chargeable henceforth on *Letters* addressed to the United Kingdom, and to places beyond the United Kingdom, when forwarded by French Packet, will be the same as those chargeable on Letters forwarded by British Packet vid Brindisi.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post Office, Hongkong, 29th April, 1872.

It is hereby notified for general information that, the Postage (which must be paid in advanced) upon letters addressed to Prince Edward Island, will henceforward be as follows, viz.:—

When forwarded vid Brindisi............ 42 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded vid Marseilles......... 36 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded vid Southampton...... 28 cents each half-ounce.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post-Office, Hongkong, 28th July, 1870.

It is hereby notified that Letters addressed to France may be sent either paid or unpaid at the option of the sender; but the postage on Prices Current, Newspapers and Books cannot be prepaid

*For each ¼ ounce*

The rate of postage chargeable on Letters addressed to France per French Packet is.......................... 12 cents.
Per British Packet when marked vid Brindisi.......................... 18 „
Per British Packet when marked vid Alexandria and Marseilles.......... 12 „

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post-Office, Hongkong, 2nd April, 1872.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the rates of postage which must be paid in advance, chargeable on Packets of printed papers or patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States, Packets via San Francisco, will be as follows viz.:—

For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight.............................. 2 cents
For a packet above 1 ounce, not exceeding 2 ounces.................... 4 „
For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces.................... 8 „
and eight cents for every additional four ounces.

These rates apply to Printed Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports, and all printed papers other than Newspapers, as well as to Books and Trade Patterns or Samples.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post Office, Hongkong, 12th April, 1870.

# Extracts.

## SEED SOWINGS.

Drop, kindly seed, upon the fostering soil;
 Drop, break, decay, uncared for and forgot;
Toward other tasks the sower shall bend his toil;
 But nature works, tho' man remember not.
Shrubs that we dearest prize the gale may rend,
 And lagging frosts nip short our cherished flowers;
But where we look not heaven's own dews descend,
 And mellowing sunbeams sport with quickening showers.
The birds we woo to deck our proudest bowers,
 Inconstant pipe from some neglected thorn;
Time only, and the all-unfolding hours,
 Point to the end for which ourselves were born.
Then sow thy seed, unwearying, day by day;
 Hope and the issue shall that hope repay.

—*Stray Leaves Quarterly.*

## STRONG PULPIT LANGUAGE.

I heard a man who had failed in business, and whose furniture was sold at auction, say that when the cradle, and the crib, and the piano went, tears would come, and he had to leave the house to be a man. Now, there are thousands of men who have lost their pianos, but who have found better music in the sound of their children's voices and footsteps going cheerfully down with them to poverty, than any harmony of chorded instruments. O, how blessed is bankruptcy when it saves a man's children! I see many men who are bringing up their children as I should bring up mine, if, when they were ten years old, I should lay them on a dissecting table and cut the sinews of their arms and legs, so that they could neither walk nor use their hands, but only sit still and be fed. Thus rich men put the knife of indolence and luxury to their children's energies, and they grow up fatted, lazy calves, fitted for nothing at twenty-five, but to drink deep and squander wide; and the father must be a slave all his life in order to make beasts of his children.—*Life Thoughts, By Henry Ward Beecher.*

## GOOD-NATURED PEOPLE.

The specially social quality is good nature, amiability, the desire to please, the kindness of heart that avoids giving offence, and cannot bear to hurt anyone's feelings. A good-natured person may frankly disagree with you, but he never offends. He quarrels good-naturedly. He boxes with gloves on—when he fences ever so deftly, there is a great soft button on the end of his foil. He may satirise, ridicule, open up all your weaknesses and absurdities, but so kindly that you cannot help loving him. He cannot say a harsh, hard, bitter, or contemptuous thing, because he has no hardness and no contempt. This is simple, natural goodness, like the goodness of food and friendly animals. It may not be a high moral virtue; there is no particular merit in it any more than in beauty or any natural gift; but it is a very delightful quality, and those who do not possess it should imitate those who do. Just as we avoid in person, dress, or manners, anything that may give disgust or pain, so must we do in our conversation. We must no more use vulgar expressions than we would wear vulgar garments. Our talk should be as clean as our fingers. We should no more bite one with our words than with our teeth. An angry word is as bad as a blow, and a satirical word is like a sting. If we are never to say anything to a person which will give him disgust or pain, we must be even more careful not to say anything of any one which will injure him in the estimation of others. Playful, good-natured criticism upon the little foibles and peculiarities of others, may be no harm, and even useful, but it ceases to be good-natured when it gives pain. Slander is a sin much worse than theft. Charity forbids that we should even tell the truth, when that truth can wound and injure. The best rule is to say all the good we can of every one, and to refrain from ever saying evil, unless it becomes a clear matter of duty to warn some one against him.—*How to Behave. By T. L. Nichols, M.D.*

## BISMARCK.

Prince Bismarck is at this moment the most mighty Minister in Europe. He rules with almost absolute power. It is his mind and his will which is moulding the character and the destiny of the German empire. In one sense, he is the greatest man of the day, if we limit greatness to immense resolution, boundless resources, an iron will, a hard heart, and a cool judgment. Certainly, his determination of character, his tenacity of purpose, his unbending pride, are qualities that invariably raise a man above his fellows. The world at large regards him as very wise and as very sagacious. The *Times* almost justifies his cruel deeds against the Catholic bishops and religions, on the ground that they must be right because so wise a prince regards them as expedient. We have no wish to run him down. Bitter enemy as he is to all that we believe to be good and holy, it would be too poor a revenge to deny him those qualities which the world in general recognises as singularly distinguishing him. He has many characteristics of a great and a wise man. He appears to see far before him, and to lay his plans with much coolness and forethought. His calculations are almost mathematical, and he deals with nations and peoples, and churches, as a skilled player moves and distributes the chessmen on his board. Yet after all a clever man may make mistakes. And he must be a far-seeing man who will undertake to declare unhesitatingly that Prince Bismarck has not committed two of the gravest mistakes into which a statesman with so much pretension to sagacity could be betrayed. His first mistake is his attitude towards the French nation. It has hitherto been an axiom in politics that you ought to regard the actual enemy of to-day as the possible friend of to-morrow. Implacable hostility is not the policy of any civilized state. Even in ordinary life a man gains much, and loses nothing by being generous in the hour of triumph, and empires have more to gain and more to lose than individuals. Yet this is a consideration which does not seem to have occurred to the supposed far-seeing sagacity of the Prussian Prime Minister. He sees the present moment. He does not see the future, or the possible future. His enemy is down, and in all history there has been no example of less generosity, or less magnanimity towards a fallen foe. He is down. Keep him down. Load him with most heavy retributions. Give him no ease. Exact from him the forfeiture of his dearly-prized provinces. Occupy his fortresses. Demand an indemnity, such as never before was asked by a conqueror. Teach civilized nations a new system of warfare—conquest, confiscation, plunder, and booty—the lust of power and the greed of gain. Make your victim feel that he has nothing to obtain from your mercy, of your nobleness of mind, or your sense of fairness. Exasperate him and drive him to despair. In his madness he may rise against his tormentor, when common prudence would tell him that he has no possible chance. Then you can wreak your vengeance to the very full, and like bullies and cowards, strike while your enemy is down. This is the system of warfare inaugurated by the Prussian Minister. It is a return to savage times. It is redolent of the Huns and Goths, and it almost makes one forget that there has been such a religion as Christianity. In another point of view, it reminds us of those cold, selfish, inhuman money-lenders, who experience a brutal pleasure in lending to some poor needy wretch, the more sure they feel that his necessities being so great, they will be able to get him more completely into their power, so that they may at their convenience wring from him the uttermost farthing. Was Shakespeare a prophet? "Had he the gift of seeing into futurity?—*The Month.*

## THE GRAVE OF TIMOUR.

There is a grim irony in history which loves to reduce the world's conquerors to their humblest level; and the "seven feet of land" allotted to fierce old Hardrada have a sad significance still. Hannibal had the burial of an outcast and a slave. Cortez found not even a tomb in the empire which he conquered. Edward the Third died lonely and neglected, robbed in his last moments by those whom he had loved. The bones of Cromwell were disinterred to rattle on a gibbet amid the jeers of all London. Napoleon's world-wide conquests gave him only a barren rock to die upon. And so, too, with the man whom we now look upon. Thirty-five years of conquest, triumphs unparalleled in history, millions of slaughtered enemies, the throne of Central Asia, the homage of half the world, have left him only this narrow cell in an obscure corner of the city which he made the wonder of the earth:—

"A little spot sufficeth him whom not sufficed all.
The small is now as great to him as once the great was small."

And over his dust the descendants of the men whom he conquered march in triumph, trampling out, foot by foot, the last remnants of the race which swept their forefathers from the face of the earth. To me, at least, there are few pictures in the whole gallery of history more touching than the last scene of the great destroyer. Persecuted and hunted like a wild beast, the indomitable man has triumphed over all opposition, has returned victorious from thirty-five bloody campaigns, and wasted Central Asia with fire and sword, till "a child may carry a purse of gold unharmed from the east to the west." From the shores of the Bosphorus to the peaks of the Himalaya, the name of Timour is a terror to all that breathe; but all this is not enough. Aged, wounded, broken, lame of one hand and foot, with twenty-seven crowns trampled in the dust beneath him, the terrible guerilla is still untamed and untameable. Yonder, behind the peaks of the Thian-Shan, lies ancient China, with its rich rich fields still unwasted, and its three hundred millions of population still unmassacred. Forward with the Tartar standards! But, swift as is his march, the flight of Death is swifter; the blue hills of the Syr-Daria are still in sight, when the great conqueror falls to rise no more. At the touch of that cold hand a momentary twinge of repentance flits for the first time across the fierce spirit. Slowly and wearily, the hand that once hewed down men like thistles traces its first and last confession of remorse.—"It may be that Allah is wroth with me for what I have done; wherefore I would fain have expiated my sins by exterminating the idolators of China." What a picture! The mightiest intellect of the age, dimly conscious of something higher, something better, than it has ever known, and seeking a cure for its restless longings after the Unseen only in fresh murder and fresh devastation. Peace be with him. He has learned, long ere this, what it was that he sought in vain upon earth; and it may be that He whose mercy is high as the Heaven above the earth, has had pity even upon him. —*On the Road to Khiva. By David Ker.*

## ORIGIN OF COAL.

Coal, according to the modern hypothesis, is merely a transmuted vegetable soil which accumulated, not under water, but under the trees composing primeval forests. These forests stood on areas which were subjected to repeated changes of level in relation to that of the ocean. It must be understood that though the ground beneath us is popularly regarded as the type of everything steady and immovable, this earth of ours is far from deserving the character for stability with which it is thus fondly credited; absolute rest is all but unknown to it. It happens that even at the present day there are certain regions, such as those subject to volcanic disturbances, whose tendencies are always to move upwards, like the more aspiring of our youths, while there are others, such as the coral regions, which are steadily sinking, like those less fortunate youths who have failed in the voyage of life. So it was in the olden time. The coal-beds appear to have accumulated on the latter class of areas—areas of depression—geographical regions in which the earth had a tendency to sink below the level of the ocean. Mud and silt had collected upon such areas until the deposits thus formed reached the surface-level of the water; and then came what appears to have been necessary to the growth of the coal-plants, namely, a bed of peculiar grey mud. We do not know why that mud came there, or whence it was derived. That it was very different from the ordinary deposits, the sandstones and shales, which accumulated in the carboniferous ocean, is shown by the physical properties which it still possesses, and which they do not possess—properties which fit it for the purpose to which it is now devoted, of being manufactured into fire-bricks, whence its common name of fire-clay. That this grey mud was the soil preferred by the great majority of the plants constituting the carboniferous forests is as obvious as that the oakwoods of Herefordshire and the sunny south will not flourish upon the cold soils of the Lancashire uplands. Minute spores, representing the seeds of the plants which afterwards became coal, were floated to this mud by wind and water; and finding there a suitable soil, they germinated, struck root, and soon converted the swampy area into a magnificent forest. As the trees grew they shed successive showers of their microscopic spores, which often fell in such vast quantities as to constitute an important contribution to the accumulating vegetable soil; but along with them there fell other and more bulky objects, such as might be expected to accumulate under a semi-tropical forest. The dead leaves, broken branches, and prostrated stems, alike contributed a share to the decaying vegetable mass. In the tropical regions of the present day such accumulations become rapidly decomposed, and pass away in gaseous forms; but such does not appear to have been the case in the carboniferous age—at least, not in the same degree. Even in Lancashire, notwithstanding all the influences tending to diminish the bulk of the vegetable mass—such as atmospheric decomposition—chemical changes occurring during the later processes of mineralization, and the pressure of superimposed rocks prolonged throughout all subsequent ages, we have coal-seams six and seven feet in thickness, whilst they occur in America, as for example in the oolitic coalfield on the James River, with the surprising thickness of between thirty and forty feet. Such accumulations of vegetable soil as these thicknesses of solid coal represent, almost exceed comprehension, and must indicate enormous periods of undisturbed forest-life. But at length a change came over the sylvan scene; the land sank—whether suddenly or slowly we have no means of saying. The numbers of dead fishes found on the roofs and upper portions of some coals seem to indicate a sudden rush of pure water over the land, followed by the quick destruction of the fishes, poisoned by the bituminous vegetable mud in which they found themselves entangled. In other cases the roof of clean blue shale, devoid of all appearance of either animal or vegetable remains, and resting immediately upon a defined surface of pure coal, is suggestive of a slower submergence, allowing time for the destruction and obliteration of all traces of growing vegetation upon its surface.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

The great blessings of mankind are within us, and within our reach; but we shut our eyes, and, like people in the dark, we fall foul of the very thing we search for, without finding it.

## WATER AS A CONQUEROR.

Central Asia, barren as we are accustomed to think it, is remarkably well watered in certain regions; and it is these districts, and these alone, which constitute the real strength of Russia in the East. The first explorers can hardly have viewed the turbid, shoal-impeded, progressively diminishing streams along which they journeyed, in the light of future commercial highways or strategic communications; but they saw clearly enough, what all their successors have likewise seen, that in Central Asia water is not merely a necessary of life, but life itself. All that lives between the Ural and the Thian-Shan, whether man, beast, and vegetable, is concentrated upon the basins of the great rivers. The other tracts—the Kara-Koum, the Kizil-Koum, the Ak-Koum, the Moioun-Koum, the Desert of Kiva, the Turkoman Steppes—form part of Central Asia merely as the rind forms part of the apple; and to attempt any colonisation of them would be simple insanity. Hence the whole history of Russian conquest in the East is the history of a fight for the possession of certain watercourses—the conquering party securing them by an ever-lengthening chain of fortified posts, and gradually pushing back the conquered farther into the desert, till no alternative remained but starvation or submission. "Flocks and herds must drink," said a Russian General to me years ago, who had himself practised what he preached, with terrible effect. "Flocks and herds must drink, and so must men; cut them off from the water, and you have them." And this method is still looked to by Russia as a sure weapon for the work that remains to be done. More than once, during my journey from Tashkent towards the Bokhariote frontier, I remarked to the officers whom I met on the way, "You will have easy work with Bokhara when you do invade it," and the answer was always the same—"We shall never need to invade it; we have only to cut off the water (which runs from us to them) and they must give in without firing a shot."—*On the Road to Khiva. By David Ker.*

## THE DOINGS OF A GANG OF "HANDSOME, WELL-DRESSED, AND DISTINGUISHED BANDITS."

Robbers in the Old World are left far behind by their brethren of the New. American bandits conceive schemes which for daring and ingenuity border on the sublime, and execute them with a calmness and finish unknown to the most cultivated European rogues. Five of these gentry have recently distinguished themselves in Arkansas and other States. A short time ago they stopped a railway train, and went about playfully poking the passengers in the ribs with the butt-ends of their pistols, as they requested them to "settle up." Their last achievement was to rob a steamboat. The packet lay one evening, tied to the bank of the Red River, ready to start for Natchez. Five strangers came on board one after the other, "all handsome, all well-dressed, all distinguished-looking." Some one observed that each of them wore new boots. These coincidences gave rise to no suspicion, especially as the travellers seemed never to have met before, conducted themselves "with entire dignity and decorum," and apparently had no desire except "to get their beauty and their distinction and their good clothes to Natchez as soon as possible." Suddenly "the handsomest and most distinguished" of the five arose, and with a most fascinating smile uttered the commonplace words, "Shall we?" The others thought "they should," and in a few seconds captain, captain's clerk, crew, pilot, and cabin-boy lay bound and gagged on deck. The gentlemanly fraternity then proceeded at their leisure to ransack the safe, and to pack up "an assorted selection of the cargo." Their modest wishes gratified, "they rode handsomely away." Handsome, well-dressed, and distinguished bandits may be an improvement on the vulgar ruffians of old times; but when they can capture railway trains and steamboats without much difficulty, as the *New York Times* hints, "matters are getting serious." Our American contemporary does not seem quite sure that the representatives of the most advanced institutions in the world will be in position to cope with so very grave an evil.

A Missionary from Africa tells the following story:—"One day an old chief came to me, with two wives—one old, the other young—and wanted to join my church. I told him we didn't allow a man to have but one wife. He went away, and the next week came back with the young wife, both of them smiling, and said, 'Now me join church; me all right now,'—'Where is your old wife?' I asked.—'She all right, too; me eat her up,' placidly answered the old savage. I postponed the decision upon his application for admission, to a more convenient season."


# Business Announcements.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL is the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human Hair. It prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandriff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Price, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to 4 small, and 21s. per bottle. CAUTION.—Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and beautifies the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS. Price, 2s. 9d. per box.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR realises a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price, 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price, 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Bazaars throughout China and Japan. "Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES." A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton Garden, London. [30i 807

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE, *(Prepared with Howard's Quinine.)*
Is an invaluable and agreeable Stomachic to a suffering from General Debility, Indigestion, Nervousness, and Loss of Appetite. *Recommended for its PURITY by the Food Journal, the Anti-Adulteration Review, Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D.; the Lancet; Wentworth Lascelles Scott, Esq., F.C.S., F.A.S.L., F.R.S.S.A., &c.* Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c., in large Bottles at 1s. and 2s. each. Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., Leeds, England. 531 1860] [Nov. 15

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER, as supplied to Her Majesty's Government.
This POWDER is quite harmless to Animal Life, but is perfectly unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insects in all stages of metamorphosis. Sold in Packets.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS, a Purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.
THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
261 612] [April 4

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES *Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.*

PEPSINE.—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, ¾, and 1-pint Bottles.
CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ¼-oz., 1½-oz., and 3-oz. bottles.
GELATINE.—The purest preparation is MORSON'S.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33, & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS & NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.
426i 1109] [Ju y 26

# Business Announcements.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT and INDIGESTION. And the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and see DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.
631 806] A. S. Watson & Co., Agents, Hongkong. [14 Mar

NO DECAY, NO INFECTION by using the PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS, as supplied to

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, | Woolwich Arsenal, Cunard Company, Great Western & | London & North Western Railway Companies; |

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE. Manufactured by the SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, in all colours.
Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk, and will do the work of 3 cwt. lead Paints. See article in "Engineering," 26th January, 1872.
DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c., Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For particulars and Testimonials, apply to the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.
201 131] [Jan. 10

J. & E. ATKINSON, WHOLESALE & EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS, 24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON. Established 1799.
*Exhibition Prize Medals.*—London, 1862—Prize Medal. Paris, 1867—Only Silver Medal. Cordova, 1872—Only Medal Awarded. Lima, 1872—The Silver Medal. Vienna, 1873—Grand Medal—"Progress."
Atkinson's Celebrated WHITE ROSE and other PERFUMES. Atkinson's Celebrated EAU DE COLOGNE. Atkinson's Celebrated BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender-water, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured in bond, and shipped duty free at great reduction. PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct, or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the world. [621 1045 June 26

# Business Announcements.

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD MILLS, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Packets, 3d. each; tins, 6d., 1s. 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (NON-MERCURIAL), For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 6d. each.

OAKEY'S GENUINE EMERY, GRAIN AND FLOUR.

OAKEY'S EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH.

OAKEY'S CABINET GLASS PAPER, BLACK LEAD, &c.

OAKEY'S GOODS Sold by Ironmongers, Grocers, Oilmen, Brushmakers, Druggists, and Storekeepers generally. [521 66 Jan. 10

MANUFACTURERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M.'s NAVY, AT THE ROYAL VICTORIA YARD, DEPTFORD.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS, *Ready for immediate use.*
REAL TURTLE, MOCK TURTLE, HARE, OX TAIL, MULLIGATAWNY, PALESTINE SOUPS, SCOTCH SALMON, SALMON CUTLETS, KIPPERED SALMON, HERRINGS, MACKEREL, FINDON HADDOCKS, LOBSTERS, OYSTERS, SARDINES.
PRESERVED MEATS OF ALL KINDS, YORK HAMS, BACON, TRUFFLED PATES, OXFORD SAUSAGES, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, PICKLES, SAUCES, BOTTLED FRUITS, TABLE JELLIES, JAMS, JELLIES, SCOTCH MARMALADES, DESSERT FRUITS, AND OILMAN'S STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AND OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.
PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF,
223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.
421 1335] [Aug. 23


## HONGKONG MARKETS.

*As Reported by Chinese on the 15th May, 1874.*

### COTTON GOODS.

| Article | Unit | Price |
|---|---|---|
| COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24 | per picul | $108.00 a $116.00 |
| „ „ 28 a 32 | „ | 112.50 a 120.00 |
| „ „ 38 a 42 | „ | 120.00 a 128.00 |
| GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs. | per piece | $1.90 a 1.98 |
| „ 8 a 8½ lbs. | „ | 2.25 a 2.40 |
| „ 9 a 10 lbs. | „ | 2.75 a 3.25 |
| WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed. | „ | 2.35 a 2.50 |
| „ 64 a 66 | „ | 2.60 a 2.75 |
| „ 66 a 80 | „ | 3.35 a 3.50 |
| WHITE SPOTTED Do. | per piece | 2.55 a 2.60 |
| WHITE BROCADES | „ | 2.50 a 2.55 |
| AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards | „ | 2.60 a 2.65 |
| „ 40 „ | „ | 3.70 a 3.80 |
| GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs. | „ | 1.55 a 1.65 |
| „ 24 „ & 36 „ 8 lbs. | „ | 2.20 a 2.25 |
| DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS | „ | 3.80 a 3.95 |
| DYED BROCADE Do. | „ | 3.75 a 3.95 |
| DYED DAMASK Do. | per piece | 5.80 a 6.00 |
| CHINTS | | 1.80 a 1.85 |
| HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue | per doz. | 0.55 a 0.60 |
| „ Brown | „ | 0.60 a 0.66 |
| „ Red | „ | 0.75 a 0.80 |
| VELVETS, Black, 22 ins. | per yard | 0.21 a 0.22 |
| „ Gentian, 22 „ | „ | 0.18 a 0.19 |
| VELVETEENS, Black | „ | 0.22 a 0.23 |

### WOOLLEN GOODS.

| Article | Unit | Price |
|---|---|---|
| SPANISH STRIPES | per yard | 0.81 a 0.82 |
| LONG ELLS, MM Scarlet | per piece | 8.90 a 9.50 |
| „ Assorted | | 8.40 a 8.50 |
| „ HH Scarlet | | 8.95 a 9.00 |
| „ Assorted | | 8.30 a 8.40 |
| CAMLETS, SSS | | 17.00 a 17.50 |
| „ SS | „ | 18.70 a 19.25 |
| „ S | „ | 19.50 a 20.00 |
| „ BBB | „ | 20.50 a 21.00 |
| LASTINGS, DD | „ | 15.00 a 15.50 |

### METALS.

| Article | Unit | Price |
|---|---|---|
| IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6 | per picul | 4.20 a 4.30 |
| „ Hoop | „ | 4.50 a 4.65 |
| „ Bar | „ | 4.05 a 4.10 |
| „ Wire | „ | 8.90 a 9.25 |
| LEAD | „ | 7.00 a 7.20 |
| STEEL, English | per tub. | 4.30 a 4.90 |
| „ Swedish | „ | 5.00 a 5.25 |
| TIN, Malacca | per picul | 25.50 a 26.50 |
| TIN PLATES | per box | 8.50 a 8.60 |
| SHEATHING METAL | per picul | 26.00 a 29.00 |
| QUICKSILVER, English | „ | 180.00 a 182.00 |
| „ American | „ | 182.00 a 185.00 |
| SPELTER | „ | 8.30 a 8.40 |

### PRODUCE.

| Article | Unit | Price |
|---|---|---|
| COTTON, Shanghai | per picul | 13.50 a 14.00 |
| „ Ningpo | „ | 14.50 a 15.10 |
| „ Tientsin | „ | 14.70 a 15.00 |
| „ Shantung | „ | 14.60 a 15.00 |
| „ Bengal | „ | 11.50 a 14.00 |
| ALUM | „ | 1.60 a 1.80 |
| BASELWONG, Japan white | „ | 3.90 a 4.10 |
| „ Black | „ | 8.30 a 8.50 |
| RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1 | „ | 2.45 a 2.50 |
| „ „ 2 | „ | 2.20 a 2.25 |
| „ Siam, white | „ | 1.70 a 1.85 |
| „ „ millcleaned | „ | 1.60 a 1.65 |
| „ Manila | „ | 2.35 a 2.40 |
| „ Singapore | „ | 2.10 a 2.15 |
| „ Saigon | „ | 1.60 a 1.65 |
| „ Arracan | „ | 2.10 a 2.15 |
| „ Rangoon | „ | 2.35 a 2.40 |
| SALTPETRE | „ | 5.75 a 6.50 |
| COALS, AFLOAT | per ton. | |
| „ English steam | „ | 15.00 a — |
| „ American Anthracite | „ | 13.50 a — |
| „ Sydney | „ | 9.50 a — |
| WINDOW GLASS | per box. | 4.00 a 4.15 |
| STRAITS PRODUCE, &c. | | |
| RATTANS, Straits | per pcl. | 5.50 a 5.75 |
| „ Banjar | „ | 4.90 a 5.20 |
| PEPPER, White | „ | 15.50 a 16.50 |
| „ Black | „ | 10.80 a 11.00 |
| BETEL NUT | „ | 3.75 a 4.40 |
| SANDAL WOOD, Malabar | „ | 4.30 a 4.50 |
| „ South Seas | „ | 15.00 a 17.50 |
| SAPAN WOOD, Manila | „ | 1.70 a 2.00 |
| „ Siam | „ | 2.20 a 2.50 |
| FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs. | | 1.40 a 1.45 |
| „ American per barrel of 200 lbs. | | 7.00 a 7.10 |
| WHEAT, Tientsin | per pcl. | 1.80 a 1.95 |
| „ California | „ | 2.25 a 2.30 |
| SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3 | „ | 6.75 a 7.20 |
| „ „ Dk. Brown | „ | 3.50 a 3.60 |
| „ West Coast, Dk. Brown | „ | 3.20 a 3.30 |
| „ Manila, Dry White | „ | 4.40 a 4.50 |
| „ „ Dk. Brown | „ | 3.75 a 3.90 |
| CAMPHOR, packed | „ | 15.80 a 16.00 |
| PEAS, White | „ | 1.80 a 1.90 |
| „ Green | „ | 2.10 a 2.20 |
| „ Black | „ | 1.65 a 1.70 |
| „ Yellow | „ | 1.00 a 1.08 |
| MUSHROOMS | „ | 60.00 a 62.50 |
| SEAWEED, Green | „ | 1.50 a 1.60 |
| „ Cut | „ | 3.75 a 4.20 |
| MUSSELS, Dry Siam large | „ | 12.00 a 13.50 |
| „ „ middle | „ | 8.25 a 8.80 |
| „ Dried, „ small | „ | 6.50 a 6.75 |
| VERMICELLI, Tientsin | „ | 6.00 a 6.75 |
| BEES WAX, Japan | „ | 14.20 a 14.50 |
| „ Hankow | „ | 67.50 a 68.00 |

## SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

### HONGKONG.

**STEAMERS.**

| Vessels. | Captain. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| August Leffler | J. L. Bjorck | Swed. str | 400 | F. Degenner | |
| Bombay | C. F. David | Brit. str | 749 | P. & O. S. N. Co | Yokohama |
| Cheops | S. Jarman | Brit. str | 984 | Gilman & Co | Foochow |
| Columbian | E. G. Stead | Brit. str | 2900 | P. & O. S. N. Co | |
| Douglas | E. Burnie | Brit. str | 864 | D. Lapraik & Co | East Coast |
| Fame | Vicary | Brit. str | 116 | H. K. & W. Dk. Co | Tug-Plying |
| Feiwan | Benning | Brit. str | | A. Heard & Co., Agents | |
| Kinshan ‡ | Cary | Brit. str | 1050 | A. Heard & Co., Agents | |
| Kiu-Kiang ‡ | Henning | Brit. str | 1061 | A. Heard & Co., Agents | |
| Legislator | Robert Craig | Brit. str | 1374 | Gibb, Livingston & Co | Singapore, &c. |
| Lord of the Isles | J. Dowlie | Brit. str | 1846 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | San Francisco |
| Nankin | McNabb | Brit. str | 1830 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Norna | Koch | Brit. str | 608 | Kwok Acheong | |
| Powan | A. H. Benning | Brit. str | 1890 | A. Heard & Co., Agents | Laid up |
| Poyang § | Carroll | Brit. str | 821 | A. Heard & Co., Agents | |
| Prince Albert | | Brit. str | 180 | Kwok Acheong | |
| Sir J. Jeejeebhoy | | Brit. str | 101 | Kwok Acheong | |
| Travancore | C. Anderson | Brit. str | 1190 | P. & O. S. N. Co. | |
| Vancouver | Thomas Shaw | Brit. str | 2800 | Russell & Co | San Francisco |
| Visayas | D. de Tremoya | Span. str | 214 | H. Kiar | |
| Volga | Flambeau | Fren. str | 1006 | Messageries Maritimes | Yokohama |
| Wasbi | G. Withers | Brit. str | 221 | Birley & Co | Amoy, &c. |
| White Cloud | | Brit. str | 380 | A. Heard & Co., Agents | Laid up |
| Yot-tung | Rasmussen | Brit. str | 332 | Kwok Acheong | Swatow |

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

**SAILING VESSELS.**

| Vessels. | Captain. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Afoune | Menier | Fren. bk | 417 | Chinese | Saigon |
| Agustina | Barvier | Peru. sh | 947 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | San Francisco |
| Belle Sauvage | J. W. Finch | Ger. sh | 850 | Eimboke | Shanghai |
| B. Cummings | R. Browne | Amr. bk | 304 | Captain | |
| Burton Stather | Carphin | Brit. bk | 421 | Rozario & Co | Melbourne |
| Candelaria | M. Barredo | Span. bk | 407 | Remedios & Co | Saigon |
| Caroline | H. E. Meyer | Ger. bk | 450 | Remedios & Co | Saigon |
| Civiale | H. H. Brock | Ger. bk | 380 | Bourjau & Co. | |
| Cutty Sark | O. W. Varrnth | Siam. bk | 474 | Chinese | |
| Diamond City | Schumacher | Siam. bk | 261 | Chinese | |
| Derwent | J. Gadd | Brit. bk | 599 | Melchers & Co | |
| Dudu | T. Lund | Siam. bk | 222 | Chinese | |
| Ellen Lewis | Tweddell | Brit. bk | 340 | Borneo Co. Limited | |
| Fiery Cross | Souters | Brit. bk | 337 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | New York |
| Formosa | Clipperton | Brit. bk | 381 | Rozario & Co | Repairing |
| F. H. Jessen | F. B. Karstens | Ger. bk | 276 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| Fyen | Caspersen | Dan. bk | 311 | John Burd & Co. | |
| Horatio Sprague | S. K. Small | Amr. bk | 507 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | San Francisco |
| Johanne | Bunje | Ger. bk | 758 | Deetjen & Co | |
| Kate Waters | W. Dowe | Brit. bk | 580 | Order | Repairing |
| Katinka | R. E. Kofoed | Siam bk | 259 | Chinese | |
| Kim-yung-tye | C. Lange | Siam bg | 229 | Chinese | |
| Korsur | L. Grove | Dan. bk | 317 | Ed. Schellhass & Co | |
| Lucky | Buchholett | Siam. bk | 424 | Chinese | |
| Maid of Judah | A. Wubb | Brit. sh | 670 | Order | |
| Marquis of Argyle | McKeon | Brit. bk | 500 | Rozario & Co | Australia |
| New Granada | E. Bauer | Ger. bk | 350 | E. Schellhass & Co | |
| Nightingale | A. Cutter | Amr. sh | 722 | Chinese | |
| Norma | T. Nussbaum | Ger. bk | 339 | Bourjau & Co | |
| Oracle | Erquiaga | Peru. sh | 1199 | Russell & Co | San Francisco |
| Osaka | R. Lowe | Brit. bk | 525 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | London |
| Peri | Crantz | Ger. bk | 275 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Prospector | J. Duncan | Brit. bk | 235 | Gibb, Livingston & Co | |
| S. K. Cham Boon | Thos. Erickson | Siam. bg | 111 | Order | |
| Sudan | Oiran | Ger. bk | 304 | Ed. Schellhass & Co | Tientsin |
| Talee | Hoffmann | Ger. bk | 343 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Villa de Biradavia | M. Camus | Span. bg | 261 | Brandao & Co | |
| Windward | Stannard | Amr. bk | 722 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | San Francisco |

**RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.**

| Vessels. | Captain. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chase | Webster | Pw. Mag. | 283 | Harbour Master | |
| Fort William | Purchase | Hulk | 1000 | P. & O. Co | |
| John Adam | Strond | Hulk | 318 | Water Police | |

### CANTON.

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ngan-tun | Stewart | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |
| Peng-chao-hoi | Palmer | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |
| Sui-Taing | James Stewart | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |
| Sun-Chae | Clark | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |
| Ta-an-lan | Le Bush | H.I.C.M. | cor. | | |
| Tien-Po | | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |

### MACAO.

*In port on 7th May, 1874.*

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Callao | A. de Arancoa | Peru. sh | 1552 | Pearce | |
| Camillo Cavour | J. Yreberri | Peru. sh | 1326 | Astorquia | |
| Emigrante | L. Castaguina | Peru. sh | 965 | N. T. Arinero | |
| Fray Bentos | Angel Fulls | Peru. sh | 561 | Tuton | |
| Macao | A. Vidagrazaga | Peru. sh | 1076 | Pearce | |
| Providencia | J. Yauriata | Peru. sh | 660 | Tuton | |
| San Juan | A. Urtubiaga | Brit. sh | 1450 | Garcia y Garcia | |
| Sea Belle | Goggin | Brit. bk | 307 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | Batavia |
| Spark ‡ | Wilson | Brit. str | | A. Heard & Co., Agents | |

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

### SWATOW.

*In port on 6th May, 1874.*

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corinne | Laidman | Brit. bk | 395 | E. Vincent & Co | Uncertain |
| Engles | Nicol | Brit. bk | 391 | Master | Uncertain |
| Hilde | Davey | Brit. bk | 306 | Dircks & Kruger | Uncertain |
| Schwan | Rave | Ger. bg | 237 | Dircks & Kruger | Uncertain |
| Telegraph | Berendsen | Siam. bk | 302 | E. Herton | Singapore |
| Vesta | Perch | Amr. bg | 300 | Master | Uncertain |
| Witch | Murray | Brit. bk | 289 | Dircks & Kruger | |

### AMOY.

*In port on 5th May, 1874.*

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| August Reimers | Reimers | Ger. sch | 202 | H. A. Peterson & Co | |
| Mary Ann Holman | Holman | Brit. bk | 272 | Elles & Co | |
| Misko | Laempfert | Ger. bk | 340 | Pasedag & Co | |
| Picciola | Grafe | Ger. bk | 234 | Pasedag & Co | |
| Siam | Hansen | Siam. bg | 225 | Chinese | |
| Trelevan Family | Sutton | Brit. sch | 189 | Tait & Co | |
| Washi | Withers | Brit. str | 220 | Boyd & Co | Takao |

### FOOCHOW.

*In port on 8th May, 1874.*

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Irene | Behrens | Ger. sch | 233 | Master | Chefoo |

### SHANGHAI.

*In port on 18th April, 1874.*

*The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.*

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ada | Assale | Brit. sh | 686 | Frazar & Co | |
| Adele | Lapham | Amr. sch | 387 | Frazar & Co | |
| Almatid | Rollins | Amr. sch | 386 | Russell & Co | |
| Amiral Devoulx | Carrique | Fren. bk | 274 | F. Peil | |
| Beatha | Petrowsky | Ger. sch | 204 | J. S. Baron | |
| Britain's Pride | Barry | Brit. bg | 178 | J. S. Baron | |
| Caller Ou | Rea | Brit. sh | 674 | Frazar & Co | |
| Dartmouth | Pizzey | Brit. sh | 916 | Gilman & Co | |
| June | Libus | Brit. bk | 441 | Lane, Crawford & Co | |
| Lancefield | Doron | Brit. bk | 1006 | Butterfield & Swire | |
| Lunalilo | Lawrence | Haw. bk | 475 | Russell & Co | |
| Marmion | Boyd | Amr. bk | 825 | H. Fogg & Co | |
| Rachel | Ferth | Brit. bk | 282 | Master | |
| Whitehall | Raddon | Brit. sh | 936 | Aug. Heard & Co | |
| Wildwood | Frost | Amr. sh | 1100 | Olyphant & Co | |

### YOKOHAMA.

*In port on 29th April, 1874.*

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Activ | Campbell | Amr. bk | 291 | Captain | |
| Arctic | Whitney | Amr. bk | 340 | Captain | |
| Caroline | Paulsen | Ger. sch | 274 | Chinese | |
| Gipsey | Eshcroft | Brit. bk | | P. M. S. S. Co | |
| Herman | Petersen | Ger. bg | 213 | Order | |
| Josephine | Long | Amr. bk | 362 | Captain | |
| Naruto | Smith | Brit. str | 180 | Netherlands Trading Co | |
| Pride of the Thames | Burdis | Brit. bk | 378 | E. C. Kirby & Co | |
| Triton | Heppingstone | Amr. bk | 284 | Captain | |
| Westminster | Gross | Brit. sh | 1434 | P. & O. Co | |
| Yorkshire | Louglin | Brit. str | 2232 | Gilman & Co | |

### HIOGO.

*In port on 19th March, 1874.*

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dorothy | McLean | Brit. sh | 760 | Order | |
| Fiery Cross | Oates | Brit. sh | 694 | Order | |
| Schiller | Dincklage | Ger. bk | 352 | Order | |

### MANILA.

*In port on 27th April, 1874.*

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alavesa | | Span. sh | 501 | Chino V. Chantangco | |
| Alhambra | | Brit. sh | 1849 | Peele, Hubbell & Co | |
| Aristo | | Nor. bk | 531 | Order | |
| Aurrora | | Span. str | 702 | Cucullu & Co | |
| Criterion | | Amr. sh | 1546 | Peele, Hubbell & Co | |
| Elizabeth Nicholson | | Brit. sh | 904 | F. Richardson & Co | |
| Flores de Maria | | Span. bk | 248 | F. Reyes | |
| Harkaway | | Brit. sh | 814 | Russell & Sturgis | |
| Lady Elizabeth | | Brit. bk | 637 | Peele, Hubbell & Co | |
| Maria Fidela | | Span. bk | 431 | C. la Vara & Co | |
| Marie Louise | | Fren. bk | 212 | Russell & Sturgis | |
| Mariveles | | Span. str | 202 | F. Reyes | |
| Noemi | | Fren. bk | 347 | Russell & Sturgis | |
| Panay | | Span. str | 301 | F. Reyes | |
| Rosa | | Span. bk | 405 | Castillo Hermanos | For Sale |
| Springfield | | Amr. sh | 1043 | Russell & Sturgis | |
| Sumatra | | Amr. sh | 1072 | Peele, Hubbell & Co | |

## H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

| Name. | Rig. | Guns | H.P. | Captain. | Where At. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Avon | doub. sc. gun vs. | 4 | 120 | Comr. Powlett | Singapore |
| Cadmus | Steam Corvette | 17 | 400 | Capt. Wm. H. Whyte | Shanghai |
| Charybdis | Steam Corvette | 17 | 400 | Captain T. E. Smith | Singapore |
| Curlew | doub. sc. gun vl. | 3 | 160 | Comdr. E. J. Church | Shanghai |
| Dwarf | doub. sc. gun vl. | 4 | 20 | Comdr. B. W. Bax | Nagasaki |
| Elk | doub. sc. gun vl. | 4 | 120 | Comdr. J. B. Barnett | Tientsin |
| Flamer | Hospital | — | — | — | Hongkong |
| Frolic | double sc. gun vl. | 4 | 100 | Comdr. C. E. Buckle | Shanghai |
| Growler | doub. sc. gun vl. | 4 | 120 | Com. W. Stewart | Hongkong |
| Hornet | double sc. gun vl. | 4 | 120 | Comdr. Cameron | Swatow |
| Iron Duke | doub. sc. iron sh. | 14 | 800 | Capt. W. Arthur | Japan |
| Kestrel | double sc. gun vl. | 4 | 100 | Comdr. Theobald | Foochow |
| Meanee | Military Hospital | — | — | — | Hongkong |
| Midge | doub. sc. gun vl. | 4 | 120 | Comdr. Grant | Hongkong |
| Mosquito | gun-boat | 4 | 60 | Lieut. Comr. Paul | Hankow |
| Opossum | gun-boat | 3 | 60 | Lt. Com. E. S. Nuthall | Hongkong |
| Princess Charlotte | Receiving ship | 12 | — | Com. J. E. Parish | Hongkong |
| Ringdove | doub. sc. gun vl. | 3 | 160 | Comr. Singleton | Yokohama |
| Sylvia | double sc. gun vl. | — | 887 | Captain St. John | Hongkong |
| Swinger | doub. sc. gun vl. | 2 | 60 | Lieut. Comr. Bolitto | Singapore |
| Thalia | Steam Corvette | 6 | 400* | Capt. H. B. Woolcombe | Hongkong |
| Thistle | doub. sc. gun vs. | 4 | 120 | Comr. F. Starling | Kobé |

## FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

| Name. | Nation. | Tons. | Guns | Captain. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daug-wee | Ann. gun-boat | 250 | | O'Sullivan |

## SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

### WHAMPOA.

**STEAMERS.**

| Vessel. | Captain. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lintin | | Brit. str | 69 | Acheong | |

**SAILING VESSELS.**

| Vessel. | Captain. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lotte | E. Hildebrand | Ger. bk | 400 | Bourjau & Co | |

### CANTON.

| Vessel. | Captain. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cheu-jui | Poynter | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |
| China | Henninge | Ger. str | 342 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Ching-Sing | E. Uboy | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |
| Demerara | | | | Customs Chop | |
| Fee-loong | Wright | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |
| Kaagakan | J. Inouye | Japanese | cor. | | |
| Man-nien-tsing | Sun-shun-fat | H.I.C.M. | cor. | | |

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